

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

"Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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TO THE FRONT!

Hayes, Wheeler and Protection!

REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

HON. WM. D. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, will address the people of Centre county at the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 17. Turn out and hear the true issues of the campaign fairly and ably discussed.

Political Notes.

—Shall the men who saved the Ship of State sail it? That is the question before the people. Can we doubt the reply?

—"You ought to have lost both legs," was Tilden's remark to a crippled soldier, and the soldier lived to make his affidavit on it.

—The history of the Republic is so closely interwoven with the Republican party that to defeat the latter is to destroy the former.

—The secret of success may be found in a few words: Get every Republican voter to go to the polls. A single vote may turn victory into defeat.

—We want a victory so overwhelming that the nations of the earth will know that the Americans of to-day are truly grateful for the Centennial year.

—Colorado opens her career as a State nobly. Two Republican Senators and three electoral voters will doter a beginning. Good for the Centennial State!

—"Live within your income" has a significant sound to Tilden just now. No doubt he wishes—in view of his two oaths—that he never had an income to live within.

—Another Republican outrage—furnishing a United States vessel for Tweed to return home in without expense to himself. Democratic tax-payers, now is your chance to grumble.

—It is reported that Samuel J. Tilden, in order to keep his spirits up, has been putting spirits down. This looks bad for Samuel, although it may not hurt his chances among Democrats.

—The public debt was reduced three millions in September. It is astonishing that this Republican administration should persist in such an undemocratic practice as paying off the public debt.

—The Republicans of Connecticut are naturally very jubilant over the result of the late town elections, as it justifies the full confidence they have had for the complete redemption of the State in November.

—Hayes bleeding upon the field of battle in defense of his country and Tilden presiding over a Democratic peace committee at Chicago in 1864 are two pictures attracting considerable attention just now.

THE election in the state of Georgia, which occurred on Wednesday, Oct. 4, was a complete Democratic victory. Indeed, it was so complete as to leave no doubt that the Republicans of that state had become so intimidated by the shot-gun argument of their opponents that they did not attend the election. It was a very light vote, no excitement, and no trouble. Is it reasonable to suppose, that upon the eve of a Presidential election, there would be no excitement and a light vote, if the election was conducted fair and honest? It was a quiet election, because the Democratic rebels were left in entire possession of the polls. It was a light vote, because the great mass of the Republicans stayed at home. The state has gone Democratic by a majority of 75,000, and it has been carried on the most improved reform principles; but that kind of reform would not be tolerated in a northern state, and it is a disgrace to Republican government that it is tolerated anywhere.

VOTE for Hayes, Wheeler and common sense.

"Slippery Sam."

BY J. E. WOLFE.

Air—"Home, Sweet Home."

"Mid scenes of confusion how sweet to relax
Into free meditation on Sam's "income tax";
To think the old smuggler, who once had his way
In cheating the government, will now have to pay!

CHORUS:—
Sam, Sam, Slippery Sam,
Don't you wish you had paid your just "income tax," Sam?

How queer was the act, when he rose to explain,
All about how he managed his ill-gotten gain;
His excuses, pro and con, are entirely too thin;
All honest, loyal voters will ne'er "take it in."

CHORUS:—Sam, Sam, Slippery Sam, etc., etc.

So our sweet little sister Centennial state,
Sends her welcome to Maine—(may her future be great);
She rose in her might, and the "Rebs" had to fly
To the Salt River country to linger and die.

CHORUS:—Sam, Sam, Slippery Sam, etc., etc.

And Pharisee "Sammy," who now cries "Reform!"
Will find in November this climate too warm;
With his sort full of anguish he'll surely "make tracks"
To his friends up Salt River—to get rid of his tax!

CHORUS:—Sam, Sam, Slippery Sam, etc., etc.

Wanted, a Change—Not for the Worse.

Yes, the times are hard, and we want a change. Voters who cannot read may be deluded by the Democratic pretense that hard times exist here only, are caused by Republican government, and can be removed by Democratic victory. But voters who are able to read or write know better.

They take up the last report of failures by the mercantile agencies, and find that the proportion was greater in Canada than in the United States. Republican rule here does not produce failures in Canada. They see in the daily papers accounts of more numerous and disastrous failures in England than in the United States. Especially in the iron regions the failures there are many, while here the business begins to improve. The official report of failures in England also shows heavier losses there than here, and the transactions of the banks, published by *The London Economist*, show a decline of 14 per cent. in the inland trade, and of 12.4 per cent. in all trade, since the 1st of May, and there the depression is increasing. In London the decline in August and September is much greater than in July; in New York it is very much less. But Republican rule does not cause hard times in England.

Men who read the papers, or who have correspondence with friends in other European countries, know that the hard times prevail there also. We copy from the *Berlin Borsen Zeitung* a statement of the profits of banks, iron and coal companies, and trading companies in Germany, in 1872, 1873 and 1875:

Companies	No.	Profits, per cent.
Banks, old.....	48	10.75
Banks, new.....	36	10.46
Iron and coal, old..	26	15.69
Iron and coal, new..	58	10.80
Trading, old.....	25	7.93
Trading, new.....	225	8.40

Every one who reads or corresponds knows that the times in Germany are worse in 1876 than in 1875, and yet these figures show, as *"The London Economist"* observes, that "probably the diminution of profit is far greater than could be shown in any other part of the world." But here improvement has begun; in Germany, and in other European countries generally, there is no sign of relief. Now Republican rule in this country has not caused hard times in Europe.

The truth is that there are hard times all over the civilized world. He is a very dull knave who represents, and he is a very dull fool who believes, that the disasters here are wholly or mainly caused by the misconduct of rulers. But what is the remedy? To elect Mr. Tilden? To bring a new swarm of ravenous spoliators upon the Treasury, with appetites sharpened by sixteen years of exclusion? To break the public credit by repudiating a pledge, and to plunge slowly reviving industry back into the gulf of utter uncertainty as to the future? By no means. The remedy is to go forward until an honest dollar shall reward honest labor. It is to secure for trade the solid basis of specie payments. Already we have gone far on the road toward that desired end. We have endured much, and made many sacrifices already. To throw away all we have gained, to make all our sacrifices worthless, would be a miserable folly. We want a change, not for the worse, but for the better. The election of Mr. Tilden means a change from hard times to harder times.—N. Y. Tribune.

—The coming man—William M. Tweed. Democrats are not well pleased over his coming.

Better Times at Hand.

A despatch from London, dated Sept. 27, reports: "The *Financier* says £60,000 worth of American eagles were purchased yesterday from the Bank of England at 76s 5½d. per ounce for transmission to New York. Further remittances are expected, because the shipments of wheat and cotton from America are large, and the absorption of the United States funded loan in Europe is steadily increasing."

These are encouraging signs. They show two things: First, our exports are increasing, the foreign market for American commodities is active, and specie, the commodity we need, is flowing into this country. Secondly, American credit is strong and is getting stronger, and the bonds of the United States are readily taken at the reduced rate of four and a half per centum. All this helps the resumption of specie payments at the promised time, in 1879, and promotes the return of prosperity.

These facts are an answer to the demagogues of the canvass who say that the hard times are growing harder, and that there is no hope but in the restoration of the Democratic party.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 26.]
Within a few weeks there has been a brightening of business prospects in Cincinnati that it is cheering to witness. Our business men are in better spirits than for some years. They feel that we have touched bottom and are again getting up in the world. Confidence is being rapidly restored. Values have ceased to shrink, and there is a general tendency to slight advances. Country merchants, having sold out from top to bottom and cleaned the corners, are coming in for fresh stocks. This is remarkable, and the more encouraging because presidential year is proverbially dull for business, and this year we lack our exposition, and there is an immense travel to the Centennial. Our reporters yesterday interviewed a considerable number of our most prominent men in business affairs, and the general expression was a marked and happy change for the better.

[From the Providence Journal, Sept. 27.]
At last there is a rift in the clouds. The depression which has been crushing our industries is loosening its grip, and, for the first time since the spring of 1873, business signs are clearly encouraging, and business men generally hopeful. In this state the tone of manufacturers and merchants is encouraging and hopeful to a great degree. There is an active demand for cotton goods, especially print cloths, at handsome prices. The woolen manufacturers are running full time, and making a fair profit; the jewelry makers are receiving liberal orders and calling in their help; the iron manufacturers are having a great many inquiries in regard to work, and a fair number of orders; wholesalers of dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries note a great improvement in the demand for their goods; retailers see that people buy more freely and more confidently; everything feels the stir of coming trade. Quite a number of mills could not start on account of low water, but the rain of Sunday, the 17th, swelled the streams, and probably over one hundred of the one hundred and twenty-eight cotton manufacturers in the state are in operation to-day. Of those which are still idle, chiefly the more unimportant mills, some only need more water, while others, mills which failed, will be started if satisfactory arrangements can be made with creditors.

All manufacturers do not agree upon the prospect for cotton manufacturing in the future. They do agree, however, that there are good grounds for faith and for hope. The first of these grounds is in the character of the present demand. It indicates that print cloths are not plentiful in the market which shows that the over-production which hung so long and so heavily about the necks of cotton manufacturers has gone into consumption. Production has been greatly lessened during the past year, while population has increased. From figures presented at the meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, last April, it appears that the production this year of cotton fabrics, other than printing cloths, consisting of sheeting, shirting, drills and colored goods, is no more, and probably less, in proportion to the population of the United States, than it was in 1859 and 1860. And yet 1860 was the year in which it was said that every man who was willing to work could get rich in this country.

Another Ingersoll.

How a Democrat was Quickly and Effectually Answered.

While General George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, was speaking on Monday night on the West Side, Cleveland, he was interrupted by an adopted citizen with this question: "What is the matter with the Democratic party any way?" Quick as lightning Sheridan turned from the line of argument that he was pursuing and gave an answer to his interrupter which all who heard it will remember as long as they live. It was as follows:

"What is the matter with the Democratic party?" I will tell you, my friend. The Democratic party was born under planets that were in opposition. It lives in the objective case. Like a mule, "it has no pride of ancestry; no hope of posterity!" It never originates anything. It shines by borrowed light. It has never been joined in honest wedlock to a principle, but lived for years in adultery with a harlot called Slavery; lived with her till she died of corruption and was buried amid the sobs and groans of her paramour. The atmosphere that surrounds Democracy is full of noxious vapors that breed moral pestilence and death. The sun never shines through it; vice seeks its shadow and corruption grows lusty under its influence. Springs of purity are never found in Democracy. Its waters are torpid, lifeless—covered with the filth and scum with which stagnant pools and moveless waters always offend the eyes of men. The soil which Democracy has cultivated has failed to yield the harvests of values to the nation, but has given crops of worthless weeds and triars. Democracy has no love of country; believes in States instead of a Nation; drives loyalty from its doors, and welcomes treason to its habitations; holds the deeds of the soldiers and sailors as naught; strives to blacken the names of our heroes; weeps over the lost cause; hates the blue and loves the gray; stabs loyalty in the back; binds up the wounds of treason, and speaks words of hope and comfort to its devotees; applauds when helpless blacks are stricken down in the South, and caresses the hands red with their innocent blood; denies the right of American citizens to make homes for themselves in the South; justifies the men who shoot them down or drive them out. Democracy is a curse to the land, the source of our bitterest woes; the haven where vice finds friends and crime its apologists and defenders. Democracy is original sin let loose to rend and destroy; it is the spirit of evil, filling the swine of the nation; the incarnation of unholiness; the child of the devil, its home should be in that outer darkness where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Such, faintly pictured, my friend, is what the matter is with the Democratic party.

—Senator James G. Blaine, in a speech in Indiana the other day, said: They (the Democrats) tell you that they had a peaceful election last year in Mississippi. Now, I beg to submit an arithmetical matter of fact, and I make this statement deliberately. Although they call this election a peaceful one, last year's transfer of the State from the Republican to the Democratic power involved the murder of more men than were ever murdered in all the election riots that ever took place at all the municipal, State or national elections in all the free States from Maine to California, and covering a period dating from Washington's election to the present day. And they call this a peaceful election. I go further, and I will shake the shirt they have made bloody, and say that since Lee's surrender to Grant till now there have been more men killed for political opinions in the South than fell on the three bloodiest battlefields of the rebellion. This is susceptible of truth by documents on file at Washington. [Loud applause.] This system is going on to-day—going on to-night in North Carolina, Mississippi, and other Southern States. And this body of men are boasting to-day, as I proclaim it, that, with a united South and a small fraction of the North, they expect to master and rule the great stalwart freemen of the country. My friends, they can not do it. [A voice—"They never will!"]

THE character of Governor Hayes is so pure and noble that even a Democrat cannot tell lies about him that will stick.

—Samuel J. Tilden made a false return of his income when the Government needed every dollar to defend itself against armed rebellion. The Democrats know this as well as any one, yet they still cling to Tilden as a reformer. What a sad comment on Democratic morality!

THE ELECTIONS

The Northern States Keep Step to the Music of the Union.

OHIO REPUBLICAN BY 5,000 MAJORITY.



Indiana is Republican by 3,000 Majority.



Colorado, the Centennial State, all Right. Two Republican United States Senators Good Enough.

The news from Ohio and Indiana, which states held their election yesterday, come in very slow, but, at the time of going to press, the indications are that the Republicans have carried both states by a small majority. Last evening there was great interest manifested, and Mr. Malin, the telegraph operator, was engaged to keep his office open to receive news. At first the news was of such a character that the Democrats were somewhat elated, and even this morning they had high hopes that they had met with success. Before noon, however, the result became to look so doubtful to them that we heard very little boasting.

At about noon, Mr. John T. Johnston, chairman of the Republican committee, received the following dispatch from New York: Returns meagre. "Tribune" and "Times" claim Ohio and Indiana Republican. "World" and "Press" claim both Democratic. The "Herald" concedes Ohio Republican but Indiana in doubt and calls it all a drawn battle. At two o'clock a private dispatch was received from New York which we are permitted to make public. It states that Ohio was conceded to have gone Republican by 5,000 and Indiana by 3,000 majority. This news is very encouraging; for, while we expected to do better in Ohio, every one felt that Indiana was a debatable state. If we have carried them both, it must place the election of Hayes beyond debate even to a Democrat.

The result in Colorado, which voted early last week, is also cheering to every Republican. Large Republican gains have been made in this our Centennial State. About 20,000 votes were polled, and the Republican majority is 1304. Last year it went Democratic by 2163 majority. Two-thirds of the Legislature is Republican, which insures two United States Senators, and as the Legislature elects the electors, the electors in that State are for Hayes and Wheeler.

A SOLID SOUTH.
West Virginia also voted yesterday, but we have not been able to receive any news that will give an indication of the result. As far as we have heard there have been Republican gains, but the state has probably gone Democratic.

The election in Georgia is all one way. The Democrats have carried the state by a majority of 75,000. The shot-gun policy works well. We have the assurance, however, that there is one Republican elected to the Legislature. Oh, how lonely he must be, but may he prove to be the little leaven which leaveneth the whole lump.

Revival of Business.

The indications for a general revival of business are very promising throughout the country. The crops this year have been abundant everywhere, and find a ready market at fair prices. Petroleum, one of Pennsylvania's great staple productions, which a year or two ago was down to 50 cents and \$1.00 per barrel with no purchasers, is now in great demand for export and has advanced \$4 per barrel with an upward tendency. The iron trade begins to show signs of life, and with the re-lighting of furnace fires the coal trade must necessarily partake of general activity. The revival of these great industries will be felt in every ramification of trade and commerce. With the restoration of confidence, capital that has for years been lying idle will again be invested in works of industry and improvement. The absorbing interest of the election will soon be over—when people will turn their attention from politics to business. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that panic and prostration have done their worst, and that better times are coming.

To show that what we have said is not mere idle speculation, we give a few extracts from leading journals to the same purport. The *New York Bulletin*, the great bank and business newspaper of that city, says that "the trade reports from all parts of the country are of the most encouraging character; that the increasing activity extends beyond the mere commercial movement and embraces a numerous class of industries heretofore stagnant. The *Chicago Tribune* says that a brisk trade is observable in that quarter. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says that the business outlook was never better. At Pittsburgh the *Gazette* says trade is more active and manufacturers report a better feeling with the number of orders increasing. From St. Paul, Minnesota, the announcement is that "trade is brisk in all departments." The Cincinnati *Price Current* speaks of "a steady growth of confidence." The Cleveland *Herald* reports "a general improvement in business." Throughout the Middle States the reports are of the same tenor. From New England we have cheering accounts of the revival of business in all the manufacturing towns and commercial cities. There is good ground for hope, therefore, that it will not be long before the wheels of industry and enterprise will again be in motion throughout the country.—[Berks Journal.]

Local Matters.

LEG BROKEN.—CARELESS JUMPING.—This morning about nine o'clock a serious accident occurred, at this place, to a brakeman on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, by the name of John Dole. Dole was assisting in shifting cars from the main track to the siding of Shortridge & Co. The engine passed the switch all right, but when the switch-tender attempted to change it back again for the oncoming cars it stuck so that he was unable to get it into place before the cars struck it and left the track, bouncing along over the ties. Dole became frightened and jumped off right in front of the train, which, fortunately, stopped, or it would have crushed him to a jelly. In jumping, however, he broke his leg, the bones sticking out through the flesh. He was taken on a stretcher to the Bush House parlor, where he was attended by Drs. Harris and Hibler. They pronounce the wound quite serious, being a compound fracture of the bone. Dole was removed from here on the morning train to his home in Tyrone.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green.

A large assortment of French plate hand mirrors just received at Green's drug store.

—There will be no court next week.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Hayes and Wheeler.

BY A LADY.

The man whom old Diogenes
Sought in the ancient days
Is found in this Centennial year
In Rutherford B. Hayes.
We sought for honest truthfulness,
Freedom's divine revealer,
And found it, too. Then three times three,
Hurrah for Hayes and Wheeler!

Deep 'mid the mammoth-tainted crowd
We searched in many ways
To find our man. Ah! shout it loud:
Hurrah! hurrah! for Hayes!
And he who travels by his side,
Corruption's true revealer,
Is known and honored far and wide,
Our wise and honest Wheeler.

Out of the darkness and the doubt
We see the truth's bright rays,
And feel that we can safely shout
Th' unsullied name of Hayes.
We feel that in each such find
A true and honest man,
To lead the uncorrupted mind—
Three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler!

Far on the sea and the plain,
And through the mountain range,
The honest voice shall ring again,
Hurrah! hurrah! for Hayes!
And everywhere, by land and sea,
The patriot's voice yet was found
Of him who never yet was found
Of him who never yet was found.

We're needing honest faithful men,
No friend of Tweed's we praise;
Rings and time serving—down again,
You cannot dwell with Hayes,
And all the dark, one-sided tricks
Will find a firm congealer.
Changed to a form you cannot mix
When handled once by Wheeler.

Then shout the names, boys, shout them strong,
Of him who will not gaze
On dark corruption, fraud, or wrong,
The honest name of Hayes.
Of him who never yet was found
Of him who never yet was found
Of him who never yet was found
Of him who never yet was found.

Of him who never yet was found
A brother, friend, and true,
Whose honor is not bought or sold,
The strong, brave name of Hayes—
Of him who never yet was found
Of him who never yet was found
Of him who never yet was found
Of him who never yet was found.

Will make the Nation's heart rejoice—
Hurrah for Hayes and Wheeler!
Heaven sends the men, boys, and we must put
Them in the only way we can:
"The only way to our salvation,
Uncle Sam is calling: 'Come to you;
'Round me, boys, a straight and honest dealer;
You have two that suit me, I know they're
tried and true:
Send them both—their names are Hayes and
Wheeler."

Comes—Hurrah! hurrah! for Hayes! for Hayes
and honest ways!
Hurrah! hurrah! and let it be a peal;
We'll roll, he'll cry along, 'til the nation joins
the song:
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! for Hayes and
Wheeler!

A Troublesome Question.

The people keep asking Samuel T.—
"How is it from '72?
Clear down to the days of '72,
We got no income return from you?"
And Samuel Tilden's sole reply
Is a dry, dry smile and a twinkling eye,
And the brief remark to the gathering throng,
"Let's change the subject and talk of reform."

Political.

Voters, are you Willing to Pay the War Claims of the South?

Pennsylvania farmers and mechanics work about as hard for their money as any people we know, and here is something for them to think over, touching the cost to them of a Democratic victory. The Democrats only controlled one of the Houses of Congress last year, and nothing was plainer than the fact that enormous claims of rebels, for losses incurred during their participation in the war to overthrow the Union, would not be passed by a Republican Senate. It would seem, therefore, that presenting such claims in the House of Representatives (when it was certain they could not pass the Senate) could be nothing more or less than a notice to the country, by a Democratic House, that if that party ever gained power in the government it would pass them; and that this presentation of these claims was notice to that effect, and was done to familiarize the public mind with the demand sure to be pressed by the rebels, and granted by the Democrats, when they gained control of the government. These claims, as they are recorded in the Congressional "Globe," are numerous and monstrous. Let us name a few of them. Here they are:

House bill, No. 3,145, to refund direct tax paid by Southern States..... \$2,470,544,448
House bill, No. 232, to refund cotton tax..... 68,072,388
House bill, No. 3,264, to pay for property used or occupied in the South during the war..... 2,400,000,000

Total..... \$2,470,544,448

When the rebellion began \$20,000,000 of a direct tax was levied by Congress to suppress it. The Northern States' share was about \$15,000,000, all of which was paid. The share of the Southern States was \$5,153,886, of which the border states only paid \$2,492,110—the rebel states utterly refusing to pay, and laughing at the government for attempting to collect it. House bill 3,145 is a bill to refund this tax to the border Southern States that did pay their quota, and its restoration is demanded by the Democratic party, because the money was raised, and used, to put down a Democratic rebellion against the Union! House bill 232 also relates to the early efforts of the Republicans to raise money to put down the Democratic rebellion, and it is an effort to force the government to refund to rebels the money they were forced to pay for putting down the treas-

themselves hatched and fought for. In 1863 the United States levied a tax on raw cotton, and the amount collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, up to 1868, was \$68,072,388. This money, being raised off a Southern product, to put down a Southern rebellion, the Democratic party insist on the "accursed Federal government restoring to traitors the sum so collected—and it is a very pretty sum! But House bill 3,264 deserves more attention, and we give it entire:

A bill directing compensation to be allowed for the occupation of property by the United States army during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as compensation is now allowed for quartermaster stores used in the army. Provided, however, that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said army. But it is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of profit herein specified, but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish the fact of the use and occupation and the rental value of the property occupied.

There! that bill will repay a pretty sharp examination. First, it provides for compensation by the United States to every rebel whose land our armies marched over or camped on, for the "use" and "occupation" of his lands. Second, it provides that the oath of the claimant, supported by the affidavit of any "reputable" (not necessarily loyal) man, shall be sufficient proof to fix the loss or damage. Third, it provides that the Secretary of War shall, on the presentation of such proof, be authorized to "allow" compensation for claims so made good to him. And the opinion of men connected with the Claim Bureaus of the War and Treasury Departments, men peculiarly competent to make such estimates, because of their long familiarity with the subjects, is that the sum this bill will take from the Treasury will amount to \$2,400,000,000! That the Democratic House of Representatives should have dared to entertain such monstrous demands as these, when the approach of a Presidential and Congressional election warned them to do nothing that might operate to defeat them in that contest, can only mean one of two things: The first of which is, that the confederate wing of the Democratic party has absolute control of the whole organization, and intends to use that party as a means of reimbursing the South for its losses during the war; or that the entire Democratic party is pledged to do what its rebel wing demands of it, and has permitted these bills to be presented so that the country might have fair notice of what a Democratic victory this year had in store for it, and so to get the people of the entire land to pass upon these openly proclaimed projects. It really seems that these are the only explanations. And, if either be the true one, the country is already notified of what is to come; and a Democratic victory this autumn will be taken by the Democrats to be an endorsement and approval of these measures sufficient to justify their Congress in passing them, and their President in signing them. Forewarned is forearmed! And if the voters of the United States do not by their votes prevent the return of the Democracy to power, it cannot complain if the Democracy takes their approval of these measures as a justification for passing these, and all other like bills, when a new Congress meets with Tilden as President. What do the people of the Keystone state say to this open scheme to double the national debt and their children must help to pay? That is the blunt question.

A Thousand Million Dollars Wanted.

An act "To facilitate the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States for stores and supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion, for the use of the army of the United States, and for other purposes."

This bill, introduced in Congress by Wilshire, of Arkansas, just before the adjournment, has a significance not comprehended by the casual reader or thinker. The purpose, however, is direct, and it is a matter of surprise that any Democratic member of the House at this time could have been persuaded to embodying in a proposition intended to become a law a scope of possibilities so disastrous and ruinous to the country.

The first section of the bill amounts to this, that all citizens having any such claims, including the loss of vessels and cargoes, the emancipation of slaves, injury to property, commercial inconveniences, and every species of damage resulting directly or indirectly from invasion by a victorious army, whether for actual maintenance or for incidental application of personal effects, may substitute suit against the Government in the District Court of the United States for the district where the losses were incurred, and courts are required to hear cases, whatever may be the sum involved.

Another section makes it the duty of the United States District Attorney to represent the Government in each district, and when he is absent, or the functions of his office are suspended, the United States marshal is to serve a valid writ or process, by pasting a copy on the door of the United States court house, and this shall be held sufficient to authorize a trial in all cases.

It goes on further to state that "fees are to be paid to attorneys, clerks and marshals, according to the amount recorded, or to be recorded by the plaintiff." And then an important item comes in, clearly expressed:

"In all cases of final judgment the sum awarded shall be paid out of any general appropriation made by the Government, upon presentation of the judgment to the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest at five per cent from date of rendition of judgment."

To clear away every obstacle in this contemplated wholesale raid upon the Treasury, it is provided that "the laws passed to protect the Treasury in 1871, 1872, and 1873, together with the Commission of Claims, are repealed, and all books, records, or papers filed with the Commission of Claims are to be deposited with the Department of Justice, and to be delivered over to the District courts where cases are brought for claims."

This is comprehensive enough for the most skeptical. It is, in fact, the most sweeping of all Southern attempts yet inaugurated for depleting the Treasury of the United States. It is a measure toward Southern rebels for their fruitless endeavors to destroy the Republic. Through its cunningly worded provisions the Southern traitors are to be fully and amply reimbursed for all damages incident to the war; and every advantage is given the claimant, and the tid bit is put forth mainly in the interests of Southern seceders, whose property was lost in the vain effort to establish a slave oligarchy upon the ruins of the Union.

These bills are "to be heard in the districts where the losses are incurred." This is a masterstroke of policy. It means the trial shall be in the South; the witnesses from the immediate neighborhood; the judges doubtless slightly biased through ambition to cultivate popularity among their constituents, and the whole proceeding under the direct influence of similar grievances to be redressed.

Should Samuel J. Tilden, through any means of political trickery, in which he is a consummate master, succeed in his election to the Presidency, it would probably involve the Congressional districts, carrying them for the Democracy, and the State Legislatures going with the same would secure the Senate, when the machinery of the Government would be wholly in their hands. Under such a state of public affairs Mr. Tilden's bill would speedily become law, the courts would be largely, if not absolutely under control of the Administration, and the rush upon the Treasury would begin.

The amount it would take to satisfy this demand can scarcely be realized. Careful and able men, whose positions have given them the knowledge upon which to base a tolerably correct estimate, think the sum would not fall short of one thousand million dollars.

Every clause of this bill is intended to make the collection of these claims an easy matter, while not one safeguard is thrown around the Treasury. No question is asked relative to the criminality of the claims during the rebellion. The Union and Confederate soldiers are forced upon an equal footing notwithstanding the former gave all—home, friends, property, yes, life itself—to save the country, while the latter sustained their losses in the mad effort to destroy it. Under this bill of the astute Mr. Wilshire the contrast is amply sufficient in that, while there is no adequate redress for Union soldiers in their great sacrifices the rebels are to be paid even to the utmost farthing.

The claims from Southern sources already before the Commissioners amount to something over one hundred million dollars. These claims for damages, in most part fraudulent, have been refused under Republican rule; but let this bill become a law, and the one hundred millions will not only quickly be paid, but swelled in proportion to a thousand millions—nearly, if not quite, half the national debt.

Are the American people prepared for a crisis of this character? Are the old veteran heroes of the war to be satisfied with this misapplication of their services? Are they willing to step out from beneath the banner of victory and, placing themselves side by side with those whom they conquered, say, we ask nothing, not even considerate remembrance, for our suffering in preserving the Union, and are willing you should be paid dollar for dollar for every wrong or injury we may have inflicted in this sustaining the integrity and unity of the Republic?

The golden tide has turned, and flows from England to America, instead of the reverse, as was formerly the case. May the tide long continue to flow in this direction.

That Income Tax.

The more Tilden's fraudulent income tax transaction is looked into, the more astounding it becomes. Astounding that a man of his supposed standing in the community should resort to such a despicable trick to defraud the government, and that, too, at the very moment when it was in the greatest need of funds to carry on the terrific civil contest that was being waged for its overthrow. His offense is quite sufficient to silence the tongue and to paralyze the zeal of his most ardent defender. It is so glaring, and yet so contemptible; so commonplace, and yet so dishonest; it contrasts so miserably with all those high-sounding professions and sanctimonious phrases which Tilden has copyrighted, that almost any other offense would have been forgiven, because hardly any other offense could help being more bold and manly. We extend to the daring highwayman a sort of sympathy which we withhold from the sneak thief, and we respect the outlaw where we despise the hypocrite. The millionaire who would abuse the misplaced confidence of his government, and sneak behind the screen of a perjured oath, to defraud the revenue out of a few hundred dollars, would cut a very poor figure in public under any circumstances. But when he is held up before us as the embodiment of reform, as the guarantee of purity and honesty in our public service, his appearance is an outrage and an insult which not even all our offenses have deserved.

There is no possibility of reconciling the sworn statement of a \$20,000 fee, a single case in one year, with the sworn statement of a total gross income of less than \$14,000 in the same year, and one of the sworn statements must be false. But, even if Mr. Tilden could succeed in obtaining a verdict of "not proven" on the charge of defrauding the government out of its tax on his income for the year 1862, he can make no answer to the charge that during the ten years thereafter he defrauded the government by paying the tax and penalty on an income of \$10,000 a year. In it is natural zeal to set forth his abilities and his reputation, his friends have been delighted to call attention to the great cases in which he has been engaged, to the magnitude of the interests entrusted to his management. We admit it all, but it makes out a very bad case for Mr. Tilden. A leading lawyer, in the prime of an exceptionally successful career, engaged in a class of cases in which great fees are the rule, does not close his cash-book at the end of the year with a beggarly account of \$10,000. Mr. Tilden's income could not have been less than ten times that amount.

The more the people study over this racially transaction, the more they are convinced that he could not be trusted in the executive chair. Feeling that he is being terribly damaged, the great reformer finally attempts an explanation, by claiming that he gave several hundred thousand dollars to his brothers engaged in the chemical business, in 1862, to help them along, and they failed and lost it. The sum, he alleges, all came out of his earnings of that year, which left his income at the figure given in his sworn statement. Such a miserable apology is unworthy the standing and reputation of such a man as Samuel J. Tilden and stamps him with being either a fool or an unmitigated scoundrel. What difference would it make to the government whether he gave his money away as fast as he earned it, or kept it himself? It was all income, and the outgo was his own business. The government had nothing to do with that.

What is the conclusion? That Mr. Tilden is a common swindler, a rogue who only needs the occasion to show that he has no principles which he would not sacrifice for a few dollars. For undervaluing goods at the custom house, poor devils of smugglers are punished with imprisonment and confiscation of property; the penitentiary awaits such robbers as steal a few notes out of the tempting millions of paper money which pass through their hands in the treasury department; but the money out of which Tilden defrauded the treasury of the United States was stolen as basely as by any other form of theft.

Is such a man fit to be elevated to the high and responsible office of President of the United States?—(Gazette & Bulletin.)

What They Think of Their Candidate.

That Tilden is a man utterly unfit to be President of the United States, can be shown on Democratic authority. The Cincinnati Enquirer is a leading Democratic newspaper of the country, and it says:

"Tilden's surroundings are bad. If elected he would take to the White House the worst set of political jobbers and thieves ever seen in Washington, and that's saying a good deal. It could not but be that a man, educated in conning, in hypocrisy, in insiduous, non-acted in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most cor-

That Income Tax.

rupt administration the country has ever known."

And again the same paper says:

"There are many reasons why Gov. Tilden should not be nominated, and why, if nominated, he will be defeated. He has been too closely identified, socially and politically and legally—we will not say financially—with the Tweed regime of New York. When Tweed escaped from the custody of the sheriff of New York, many months ago, the Boss was not only a penitentiary convict, who had not fulfilled one-fifth of his term, but was being tried on a civil suit to recover \$3,000,000—but a portion of the amount he had stolen from the city. There was every likelihood of making Tweed disgorge, but the sheriff's officers were bribed, no doubt, and the Boss went on his way rejoicing. Tilden, the next day, with a flourish of trumpets declared that the Sheriff, who was under bonds, was liable for Tweed's escape, and, furthermore, to pay over to the city \$3,000,000 for which Tweed was held; and which suit, as a matter of course, must go by default. Nearly ten months have since elapsed. Tweed has not been caught. The sheriff of New York still holds his post and his bail bond and property, and all effort to capture and bring back the Boss has been abandoned. The people of New York city hold Tilden responsible for retaining in office a Sheriff who lets fly the great thieves of the Ring who nearly bankrupted the city. Another objection to Tilden is his aristocratic proclivities. The common people of New York do not like him. His money helped elect him two years ago. He is a bachelor with an ample fortune of four or five millions, and spent it freely, or let his friends spend it freely for him in the campaign of 1874. Until his election for Governor he was hardly known outside of New York. Tilden and his friends bamboozled the poor workmen of New York by telling them they could have plenty of work at good wages if they would vote for him for Governor. They did so. To-day there are more idle working men in New York city than when Dix was Governor. Besides, wages have been cut down."

Once more unto the breach in this way:

A Proper Question.

Is it right and proper that a man who for years and years habitually and regularly disobeyed the laws of his country should be placed in the executive chair of the government, where his most important duty is to see that the laws of the country be promptly enforced? Samuel J. Tilden is that very man! During nine years, from 1863 to 1872, while the income tax law was in force, Mr. Tilden never made any return to the Government of his income, and yet the law made it the duty of every citizen to make his return. The question comes home to every reflecting voter—can this present law-breaker, Samuel J. Tilden, be safely trusted to enforce the laws of his country? The income law was no doubt distasteful to Mr. Tilden and he therefore disobeyed it. But Congress might pass other laws equally distasteful to Mr. T.—for instance, the Scott Lord Bill to give every voter in the country a fair chance to attend the elections and deposit his vote without fear or restraint for the party of his choice. Could the country depend upon a habitual law-breaker himself to force such laws? In willfully disobeying the income law Mr. Tilden incurred and suffered the penalty of his disobedience—amounting to several thousand dollars a year, but he could avoid or refuse the enforcement of a distasteful law by Congress by a masterly inactivity or some other sharp process, without incurring any penalty at all. Can such a man be trusted? Ought such a man to be trusted?

A party which bases its only hope of success upon the continuance of business depression subsists on a diet entirely too expensive to be furnished by such a people as ours. We are economizing now. And the idea that we can forever stand idle, just to accommodate a party of buzzards, waiting to prey on the corpse of our industries, is rather too much. All our Democratic contemporaries refuse to see returning signs of prosperity, and so they illustrate the wisdom of the old saying, "None are so blind as they who will not see." Others of them mercifully insist only on a continuance of dull times and industrial paralysis, until the November elections. But one, the Cincinnati Volksfreund, insists on making our calamity eternal. It remarks, "We can have no better times until Samuel J. Tilden is elected President of the United States." That day will never dawn.

The newspaper has an important work in the education of the young, and the character of that work depends largely upon the character of the family newspaper.

Local Matters.

Christian Temperance Alliance.

The first anniversary meeting of this society was held at the Court House in this town a week ago last Thursday, September 28. The attendance was very small, but considerable interest was manifested by those present. The retiring president, Rev. G. W. Miller, of this place, called the meeting to order and conducted devotional exercises for a few minutes. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They proposed the following persons, who were elected:

President—S. S. Lyon, Bellefonte.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. J. Calder, D. D., State College; Samuel Granley, Rebersburg; Rev. J. Mitchell, Howard; J. W. Mattern, Philipsburg.

Secretary—Alfred Nichols, Bellefonte.
Treasurer—H. Y. Sizer, Bellefonte.
Executive Committee—Rev. G. W. Miller, Bellefonte; Rev. W. A. Biggar, Milesburg; J. S. L. Soumerville, Bellefonte; Prof. J. Hamilton, State College; Christian Buck, Unionville.

An account of the local option convention, held on the 12th of September, was read from the proceedings as published in the "Temperance Vindicator."

Rev. D. C. Babcock, corresponding secretary of the state organization, then addressed the meeting on the work of the Alliance in the different counties which have organized county auxiliaries, also on the National anniversary held at Pittsburgh last May; and incidentally remarked that the camp-meetings held at Ocean Grove and Old Orchard Beach, Maine, this summer, were larger and more enthusiastic than ever before, and anticipated good results from those meetings.

Some questions were then put to the corresponding secretary by members of the convention concerning the work of the Alliance in the counties, after which Dr. Calder made some remarks on the work in Centre county, and the necessity of appointing men to fill the various offices who have time to fulfill the duties, and that such officers should live near to one another. Other remarks were made by Rev. Babcock, Rev. J. V. R. Hughes and Rev. G. W. Miller. It was also decided to hold the next quarterly meeting at Philipsburg, on Wednesday, December 20, 1876.

At the evening session the following declaration of principles was adopted:

DECLARATIONS.
As members of the Centre County Christian Temperance Alliance, and friends of the temperance cause, assembled in this Centennial year of our nation's independence to hold the first anniversary meeting of the Alliance, we unite in and send forth the following declarations and resolutions to the people of this country, with the prayer that God will dispose and aid us, as a people, to do all we can in aid of the cause we are organized to promote. We declare:

I. All liquors that contain acohol—whether brewed, fermented or distilled—are poisons; hence any use of them as beverages is intemperance—is immoral and sinful. The correctness of these positions is sustained by reason, science, and the word of God, and we are urged to the advocacy of these truths by the terrible evils that attend the use of such liquors, and by the blessed results of total abstinence from them.

II. On the immorality of the beverage use of such liquors rests the immorality and criminality of the traffic in them for drinking purposes; so that, by logical consistency, we must oppose their manufacture, sale and use as beverages. We are sustained in these positions by the awful results of the liquor trade; by the superior condition of places where it is wholly or to part prohibited; by the principles of political economy, and by the word of God, which says, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

III. The correctness of total abstinence, as the basis of action for the individual, and of prohibition as the right and duty of the state has been established by fifty years of study and debate, so that our work to-day is not to secure principles of action but to apply the best methods for securing the general acceptance and adoption of these divinely ordained doctrines—total abstinence and prohibition.

IV. The work of advancing this cause of temperance is pre-eminently Christian work. The Christian church that neglects it neglects her duty. The relations of the church to society plainly declare her to be the proper tutor of society at large on all moral and religious questions. If she does her duty in the home circle; in the Sunday-school; in the pulpit; in the Assembly and Conference, and in society, the world will not long be ignorant nor indifferent on this great question. It is the duty of the church, as it is the duty of the Alliance, to advance this important part of Christian work, by private, family and public prayer; by personal effort with those who have fallen, and to prevent others from falling; by the careful training of the young in the principle of total absti-

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nence; by the widest possible distribution of temperance papers and publications; by such prayerful and careful use of the suffrage on the part of these entrusted with it as shall please only good and reliable friends of the temperance movement in positions of public trust; and by any and every other means that enlightened and consecrated minds and hearts may devise for securing the triumphs of this cause."

A set of resolutions were also adopted urging renewed vigor in the prosecution of the temperance work in the churches, invoking the hearty co-operation and prayers of all good people that the meeting to be held at Philipsburg in December may prove an effective auxiliary to this great cause.

The pastors of our various churches may do much good by preparing and delivering sermons on the different phases of the subject of temperance, and by holding occasional temperance prayer and conference meetings, that great pains should be taken in educating children, so that they should not grow up in ignorance of the snares that are set for them, and soliciting that the churches of the county take up collections to pay the expenses of speakers and for the distribution of temperance literature.

Prof. J. Hamilton, of the State College, addressed the audience for nearly three-quarters of an hour on the work of the Alliance in the churches; the reasonings of the liquor men in justification of their business; the temptation to carry on the business, no matter how degraded we might make it, which was by reason of the large profits realized in its sale, and out of which they were willing to expend largely to guard their interests. Suggested that the Alliance should go into every church in the county, meet with every session of elders, and endeavor to get them, as representatives of the church, to sign an agreement to prosecute every violation of the law. The Alliance had a work among the youth through the Sabbath-schools. If the churches of the state were all organized against the liquor traffic, by the 15th of next January we could see Local Option restored; the repealing of which, by the Legislature, was an outrage on the people of this commonwealth.

Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Philadelphia, followed with remarks on the incorrect notions as to what constituted intemperance; quoted Webster's definition, and remarked that all liquors that contain alcohol are poison, and the using in any degree of which is to poison one's self, and disobey known laws; that drinking temperately is a sin, not on the ground only that it is "wrong to make my brother to offend," but because it is sin to use poison to the harm of the body. The work of the Alliance was to educate the church on this question. He repelled the idea that Jesus made intoxicating wine; he made pure juice of the grape. Two kinds of wine are mentioned in the Bible.

Rev. Mr. Biggart, of Milesburg, remarked that we must mould the implements with which we have to work; the sentiment of the people must be moulded. He drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that church members will sacrifice their God, their religion, &c., to party organization.

Prof. J. Hamilton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Christian Temperance Alliance, of Pennsylvania, the consideration of the propriety of distributing to the various churches blank petitions, asking for the restoration of Local Option.

The corresponding secretary of the state organization concurred in the resolution, but remarked that the treasury was empty. The resolution was, however, carried.

Rev. Snysen, of Philipsburg, pronounced the benediction, and the meeting dissolved.

—The Democratic "reformers" of Chicago and St. Louis have made local nominations that are simply disgraceful. The Chicago Times, a strong Tilden organ, says: "The present Legislative ticket is a stench in the nostrils of well conducted people;" and the St. Louis Republic, another, staunch supporter of the great Usurper, says that the ticket placed in nomination in that city is one "eminently fit to be beaten." It is the same almost everywhere, and the fact shows that there is not a particle of sincerity in the cry for "reform" which is shouted so lustily by the Tilden leaders.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: \$2.00 Per Annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Pennsylvania Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.
John W. Chas. L. of Allegheny.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 John Webb	15 Miles L. Tracy
2 Henry Dison	16 S. W. Starkweather
3 Chris J. Hoffman	17 Daniel J. Morrell
4 Chas. T. Jones	18 Jeremiah L. Voss
5 Eben H. Butler	19 William Hay
6 J. W. Bertard	20 Wm. Cameron
7 Benjamin Smith	21 J. B. Donley
8 Jacob Knapp	22 Daniel O'Neill
9 John B. Warfield	23 William Neub
10 Joseph Thomas	24 A. B. Berger
11 Ario P. d. e	25 Sam. M. Jackson
12 Lewis Eppie	26 Jas. W. Whitman
13 F. S. Sullivan	27 W. W. Whitbur
14 William Calder	

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,

JAMES MILLIKEN.

(Subject to decision of the District Conference.)

SENATE,

J. SPEAR THOMPSON.

(Subject to decision of the District Convention.)

ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM McFARLANE,
GEORGE H. ZEIGLER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

JACOB BAKER,
GEORGE OTTENKIRK.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

HENRY KELLER.

The attendance at the Centennial Exhibition on Pennsylvania's day was 274,919. That is the biggest crowd that ever attended a fair in one day in the world before.

SECRETARY CAMERON explained his Southern policy to the Nevada Gold Hill News in this manner: "Our idea is only to see a fair election. If a negro wishes to vote the Republican ticket, we propose to have him vote it, if we have to march every United States soldier in the South to the poll to protect him. But we will give the same protection to negroes who wish to vote the Democratic ticket. We want a fair election; that is all." That is fair and honest, and no true and loyal man can object to it. What we want is a fair election. Let every citizen, white or black, express at the polls his honest convictions, without coercion in any shape or form. That is true Republicanism.

The dead lock in the several senatorial conferences in this state which have not made nominations, are without a parallel in the previous history of either party. This state of affairs goes far to show what a growing mania there is for holding office. So far, however, the Democrats take the lead in these contests. Several districts being in such a deep dead lock that there seems to be very little chance of a break in season to get a candidate before the election. It is supposed that there may be another added to the list in this district. The affair will commence at the Bush House, on the 12th inst., and the candidates will be Betts, Meek, and Peal. We shall look on with calm composure.

A Young Man's First Vote.

"Watch over the Union with a jealous eye."
 —Washington's Farewell Address.

You who are about to cast your first vote—your Centennial vote at the next presidential election—and those who have not become conspicuously identified with the Democratic party, beware! Do not make a false step at the outset of your political career. Do not attach yourself in the beginning to a political organization that is manifestly drawing toward the close of its existence, and which is weighed down by an insupportable load of infamy that will become more and more odious in history. Keep in mind that the Democratic party has committed the highest crime known to civil jurisprudence—Treason! Look into the history of the world; you cannot find any account of any civil organization that made unsuccessful war against its legitimate government and did not gradually die out. Democracy (misnamed) is dying, and in its expiring moments it gasps in spite of the "death rattle" and delirium tremens, "Reform!" Young men, let it pass away! Let it go to perdition with the lie on its tongue!

"Back! back to thy place of torment, false fugitive,
 Strange horrors seize thee,
 And pang's unfelt before!"

Do not, by your first, your Centennial vote, breathe new life into a corpse that stinks throughout the world. It is dying. Touch it not! "Room for the leper! unclean! unclean!" Remember that if the leaders of the pro-slavery rebellion and their Democratic allies at the North had been dealt with according to the common law of nations, as they would have been in England, France, or Germany, or any other government save our own, they would now be rotting under the gallows, instead of unworthily surviving to expound constitutional law, and revile the party which preserved the Union! "Watch over the Union with a jealous eye!"

President Grant Passes through Tyrone on the Evening of Sept. 28,

And is Insulted by Democratic Blackguards.

The Herald, of Tyrone, gives the following description of the outrage: On Thursday evening last, it was given out that President Grant was coming over the Tyrone and Lock Haven railroad in a special train, on his way to Washington, Pa., and would arrive here about 9 1/2 p. m. An impromptu reception was at once suggested, the Sheridan Band turned out in full uniform, and an hour before the arrival of the train several hundred of our citizens had gathered at the depot to give the President a hearty welcome and a warm reception. The Sheridan Band entertained the crowd with several choice pieces until the arrival of the train, which pulled into the depot at the appointed hour. We understood that it was arranged to meet the President with an address of welcome, and when the train stopped at the depot the President appeared on the platform and evidently waited for the committee, but not a soul approached the President or spoke a word to him. He stood there all alone looking at the crowd, and the crowd stared him in the face. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and after a considerable pause, some one finally proposed three cheers for President Grant, which were given with a will. Then there was a long and painful silence. The crowd was embarrassed, mortified, and the President evidently shared in the embarrassment. The band then played another tune, for which the President thanked them. Another silence, and no one approached him to shake hands or say how do you do. Cries of speech, speech, were then raised, to which the President replied: "You can hear much better speakers now-a-days than I am," and a smile flitted across his face. The bark was becoming more and more painful, and many stepped back into the dark to hide their shame, when a blackguard they are found in all communities, and Tyrone has her full share) stepped to the front and proposed three cheers for Babcock, and a few of his associates gave a faint cheer. These men are Democrats, and if they have a spark of manhood about them, they must be thoroughly ashamed of their conduct to-day. Another Democrat yelled out, "He is drunk," and one of the rising generation, whose home teachings have been sadly neglected, told the President to "wipe off his chin." We do not hold the Democratic party of Tyrone responsible for the insulting remarks to the President by some of its members, for the better class the next morning denounced the conduct as shameful and disgraceful in the extreme. It was only indulged in by a few ignorant, bigoted simps who are utter strangers to the commonest civilities of life. Whether we like Grant or not, or whether we belong to the same political faith, he is the President of the United States, and not of any political party, but of all parties and of all the people, and as such is entitled to the respect of the nation. His great office entitles him to that distinction, if the man is objectionable to some. The train remained at the depot for ten or fifteen minutes, when it was taken to the main track and passed on westward. Just before the train started an old acquaintance stepped up and shook hands with the President and engaged in a brief conversation, and the gutter snipe had the impudence to yell "cheek, cheek," at him. It would have been far better if no reception had been attempted, and the distinguished gentleman allowed to pass through Tyrone unmolested. We apologize to the President for his reception here, and hope he will bear no unpleasant recollections of Tyrone.

On the same evening President

Grant passed through our neighboring town of Milesburg, and, we are proud to say, met with a very respectful reception. It was not known that he was coming until about twenty minutes before the train arrived. The crowd that met him was equally divided, politically, as far as numbers were concerned. It consisted of two men, one Democrat and one Republican; but the Democrat was the bigger man of the two, so perhaps we might say that he was in the majority. He got on to the cars, shook hands with Mr. Grant, and treated him with the respect due to a man in the honorable position of chief magistrate of one of the largest, freest and best governments on earth. We are glad to say that our Democrat was too much of a gentleman to treat him in any other way. We have to doubt, had it been known in season, a larger crowd would have met and paid their respects to our President; and we are also sure that the larger crowd would have been equally as respectful as the smaller one.

We are sorry that our neighbors at Tyrone have a few, for we will not believe there are many Democrats, so ignorant of what belongs to decency as to conduct themselves as described by the Herald.

There are well grounded fears that the triumph of a united South would bring about another war.

—A vote deposited in the ballot-box for the Republican ticket is better than a dozen broken promises.

Additional Locals.

—A. Dussing, of Bellefonte, called upon us September 14, and dropped a little cash into our till, which pays for his paper in advance. Notwithstanding the so-called hard times, our patrons are on hand with the "needful" as prompt as any one could wish—that is, the most of them. True, there are a few that are behind, but we hope they will soon see the error of their ways, and come to our aid. Last week we wanted three hundred dollars. We are still in need of one hundred of that sum. Won't our patrons make that up during the coming week.

—If our memory serves us right, Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Snow Shoe, sent us his subscription by mail, and it was received by us Sept. 14. We are always glad to receive these little favors in the care of Uncle Sam. If our patrons cannot call and see us, the next best thing is to show that we are not forgotten by dropping us a line, not forgetting to enclose the "government dust." We will acknowledge all such remittances as soon as possible, and we think the mails are reasonably safe. We never have lost a dollar in them yet, and we have trusted thousands in them within the last six years.

—Mr. C. C. Way, one of the most highly respected citizens of Stormtown, in Half Moon township, this county, died last Friday. His sickness was congestion of the brain. His sickness was but short, and he leaves a wife and three children to mourn his early death. He was about 43 years old, just in the mid-day of life, an earnest, honest Christian man, a good neighbor and a blessing to any community that was blessed with having him live in their midst. How sad and how sudden are life's changes. This man, beloved by all, but a few days ago was rejoicing in the vigor of manhood, active in every good work, and no doubt cheered by the prospect of a long life. In an unexpected moment he is prostrated upon a bed of sickness, and in a few hours, as it were, he is called to bid adieu to friends and all the enjoyments of earth. Mysterious, indeed, are the dealings of God; dark and inscrutable are His ways. Who knows what another hour will unfold; what hopes it will crush; what ties of love it will sunder? Oh, may Heaven prepare the friends and relatives of this Christian believer to bear their loss with calm resignation, and give them a hope that will sustain their bleeding hearts, though bereft of their dearest object of affection. You are not as those who live without hope, and you have this great consolation: that the beloved dead was kind, affectionate and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

In 1860 the Democrats had sank the credit of the country so low that they had to borrow money at 12 per cent. per annum. After a great war, and the aggregation of a public debt of \$2,500,000, the Republicans have money tendered them at 4 per cent. As money is the most sensitive of all social barometers, by what process had this corrupt party succeeded wherein Democrats so signally failed? Could it have been by the same error of judgment Tilden exhibited in making out his income returns? Some truth and a little common honesty.

Blackburn and Watterson, to the front march. Grant is "in the whisky business," as some disturbed illicit distillers are now prepared to testify; they want to vote for reform.

They had a peaceful primary election in "Orlin's" last week. One man dangerously and several severely wounded.

How's that for 17th? We paid on an average \$8.50 for coal last winter, and contracts at \$4.34 and \$5.50 have been made to supply some of the Government stoves this season.

Telegrams have been received to ar-

Our Washington Letter.

Democratic Objections to Attorney-General Taft's Order—Why That Order Was Premunitive—Credit of the Government under Democratic and Republican Rule, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, '76.

It is amusing as well as pitiful to see to what straits the reform press is put to make their points against Secretary Taft's order to the marshals of this country and their deputies in the fulfillment of the requirements of Scott Lord's resolution. The case must have been appalling indeed, for beyond, we opine, anything giving the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that necessitated a "White Line" apology to rise in the Confederate House of Representatives and force, or coerce his party into an open, unequivocal acknowledgment of the tens of thousands of cases of intimidation, scourging, and murder in hopes of palliating in some degree the effect of even the partial truth that has been permitted to find its way out, morasses and fastnesses of the South, where rapine and assassination have stalked unchallenged. The would-be Democratic organ of this city read us a bouquet of nearly two columns founded on some scraps of English history, first Sunday, on the rule of the deputy-marshal. Our greeting is, had you not created the need of him, as acknowledged by Lamar and Lord, he could not have sprung into existence. And, secondly, it matters but little what were his duties when the petty Kings of Great Britain were subordinated to the King of Essex, and they substituted for the royal title that of Ealdorman, but one degree below, for his duties were then called into existence according to the then existing state of society, just as to-day from the peculiar necessities of the people and their education, various grades and degrees of servants and mechanics are now demanded that were then unknown. We admit that the jealousies of ignorant but powerful leaders of classes of followers, called into existence the scurviest, or scurviest, as an offset or rival, but he was never the "voice of the Kings" in the presence of Ealdorman or marshal.

The only points worthy of consideration are then, are the marshals and their deputies a necessity, and are their duties and powers definitely ascertained. The first has been admitted in the hearing of all the world; the second is not disputed, except in the degree that they are vested with too much latitude, and, therefore, with illegal power. The Southern States have, in common with the rest of the states, a code of laws made up from the best authorities, and, if executed, sufficient for all emergencies. But the general government has seen with dire dismay the servants elected or selected by recognized authority to insist upon the respect due the law, leading armed mobs to the destruction of a harmless and inoffensive class, and even waiting in ambush that they might destroy them. Has seen state senators coolly murdered at the sun's meridian, and county officers inimical to higher officers in a state, forced to flee for their lives at the sacrifice of every personal interest. Then, and then only, and ever after receiving from some of the leaders proclamation that their following approved and commended these acts of outlaws and murder—have the general government, feeling that further delay on their part would be criminal and deserving of condign condemnation, called into action a class of officers, with duties strictly and clearly defined, for the protection of the intimidated and suffering. It is needless at this time to canvass the question of necessity. Ten thousand unmarked graves in Southern swamps and morasses cry loudly to Heaven for justice; ten thousand fleeing and beggarly white and black Republicans (not a few of whom served in the Confederate ranks), driven into exile and poverty by the murderous and lawless gangs that infest every Southern congressional district, demanded protection from their persecutors; scarred white and black backs, both male and female, attest the devilishness of these ruffians, and the deep loss to which they are willing to descend in hope of succeeding in their designs, while our city this day contains not less than one thousand Southern-born men and women, fitted to grace and adorn any society, living on the pinnacles of obscurity, for the sole reason that, though they own hundreds of acres, and some thousands in their native states, any attempt to occupy them would cost them their lives. Therefore, such the necessity, we willingly submit the question to the people whether these zealous and meritorious shall be continued in their old and destructive work, feeling assured that until "liberty" is even more than proclaimed throughout the land, they will insist upon the marshals, his deputy and the army and the navy crushing out the last devilish Ku Klux and White Liner, and teaching the south that she must first become "solid" in justice and integrity, if she would know peace and prosperity within her borders, and then as she pleases, politically, afterwards. "Of the people, and for the people," and yet unable to protect the peaceful citizen? Out upon it!

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rest a Missouri "Reformer" who has been distributing "gilt-edged" signatures, and who it is supposed is desirous of enjoying the fruits of his forgeries. His name was Caples.

Much has been said of "Centennialers" practicing economy while from home. It is to this courageous economy that they owe their fine farms, great barns, and splendid herds so admired. But we did smile gently this morning when we saw a pair shuffling on the curb of C Street, the "pater" shaying by the aid of a glass the "gudewife" held for him.

Our Radix Letter.

The Beginning of the End—Machinery to the Fore.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

The week has been, in some respects, the most memorable one since the opening; to exhibitions the most memorable one without exception; for on Wednesday evening, amid the illuminations and drapery of Judges' Hall, the formal distribution of awards was begun. I say begun, because, in the first place, only a portion of the 12,000 cases had been finally adjudicated, and, secondly, the business there transacted was exclusively a wholesale one, consisting in the delivery, with appropriate speeches, of the list of successful competitors from each country to the chief commissioner of that country.

Our own land has come gloriously out of the contest. Of course it cannot be known till the full list is published just what proportion of honors the eagle has carried off, but it is unexpectedly large. In machinery no other nation stands any comparison with us, and, oddly enough, a good share of our success in that department is due to a judge from among our most formidable rivals—the English. It is semi-officially stated that the number of awards to American manufacturers of machine tools has been greatly increased through the influence of Dr. John Anderson, of England, one of the judges in that group, and probably the most distinguished machinist in the world. In many instances he insisted on giving awards for certain American tools when the American judges hesitated, thinking that our manufacturers had already been generously treated.

As in every other competitive exhibition of the last twenty years, the strongest machinery fight has been among the sewing machines, which have been profusely represented, and had their respective merits strongly pushed. Of the standard American machines, six obtained medals. Other awards were made to machines for special uses, but they are not in the regular list of recognized first-class reliable machines. These six competitors have their merits variously set forth in the reports, but the one probably most satisfactory to the recipients was that on the Weed Favorite, which are strongly recommended for general use, their work in all grades being uniformly praised by the judges. By next week we shall have all the completed lists. Then look out for the crowing and complaining of victors and vanquished.

Thursday, as previously announced, was Pennsylvania day, and the Keystone state covered herself with glory a foot thick. The crowd was simply unbounded, far beyond that of New York day, of the opening, or in fact of any day's attendance of any show recorded in history. There were over a quarter of a million paid admissions, with another ten thousand "blanks," as they call the dead heads. Such a crowd as that is too big to be taken in ocularily or mentally, and can only be approximately realized by comparison. It amounted to over a third of the whole population of Philadelphia, and placed in line with extended arms would reach from New York to Washington—at least that's what a mathematically inclined reporter said in a local paper. I didn't measure it myself.

The formal adjunction was presided over by Governor Hartranft, whose personal popularity was demonstrated, pleasantly by the tremendous cheering, and painfully by an amount of hand-shaking which nearly finished up the gallant Executive. He stood it manfully for about three hours, and then threw up the sponge. He will wear his right arm in a sling for a few days, but ought certainly to find compensation for that inconvenience in the reflection that had the good will of his persecutors been less hearty the exercise would not have been so violent.

The evening was celebrated by unlimited fireworks at the grounds, after which the throng made the best of their way back to the beds, sofas, chairs, doorsteps and pavements which formed their accommodations for the night.

A good deal of careless writing has been done lately concerning the unhealthfulness of the city and Centennial grounds. The official reports fully refute these statements, and prove that the death rate is less now than at the same time last year.

RADIX.

List of Patents issued to inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Patents, for the week ending Oct. 10, 1876, and each dated Sept. 26, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

H. McDonald, Reversing Furnace, Allegheny
 J. Reese, Utilizing Old Rails, Pittsburgh
 H. Oliver, Making Tie Backs, Pittsburgh
 H. Blakelock, Springs, Conners Township
 H. Brinshell, Mower, Westmoreland
 T. March, Cooking Range, Limerick Station
 J. Reardon, Rod Adjuster of Oil Wells, Meadville
 F. Taylor, Lifting Apparatus, Covington
 G. Allen, Treating Petroleum, Franklin
 J. Ford, Plating Machine, Gettysburg
 S. Clark, Car Axle Bearing, Hollidaysburg
 J. Davis, Fire Arm, Limestoneville
 A. Haverly, Straw Outter, New Albany
 E. Warroll, Bee Hive, West Chester

ALWAYS
CHEAP!

Having just received a Stock of Goods adapted to the

Fall Trade,

we are prepared to keep up our reputation for being the

CHEAPEST IN THE TOWN

Our Assortment is Complete in

DRY GOODS

Clothing,

Boots and
Shoes,

Groceries,

Carpets,

Oilcloths,

Queens-
ware,Wood &
Willow-
ware,

Notions,

Trimmings,

Ladies'
Trimmed
Hats,

Etc.,

And everything, in fact, generally kept in any store.

Prices Guaranteed Below any others.

U CAN SAVE

From \$3 to \$5 on a Suit

By buying of us. And everything else in like proportion. Call in and see for yourselves.

S. & A. LOEB.

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS.

J. NEWMAN, JR., at the EAGLE CLOTHING HALL, on Alleghany Street, sells

GOOD OVERCOATS AT FROM
GOOD WINTER SUITS AT FROM
THE BEST DOLLAR HAT IN TOWN FOR

\$3 50 UP
\$5 00 UP
80 CENTS

And Everything else in Proportion. Call and see me and Save from 10 to 15 per cent. from elsewhere.

J. NEWMAN, JR.

New York Fashions.

BY MRS. GRUNDY.

To the observant promenader of Broadway the effect of herd times are distinctly seen, though veiled beneath brilliant colors and loud fashions. The dress of the crowd reminds one of "Grandmother's piece bag" where calico and chintz are mingled with velvet and brocade—though in this case, Grandma must have been pretty poor, for velvet and silks are few. The mixed effect is heightened by the variety of dress consequent upon the negative character of the season. Warm-blooded ladies, and those who have better summer than fall wardrobes, still cling to their light silks and black grenadines, while the progressive and wealthy, congratulating themselves upon the arrival of autumn, and the opportunity of donning fresh costumes, put their humble sisters to the blush, and appear radiant and happy. The latter class have been seized with a fit of hygienic ardor, and announce to their friends that they really need more exercise than heretofore has been their habit, and immediately enter upon a system of daily walks (on Broadway). They no doubt regret extremely the pangs they thus cause their faded-out sisters in checked silks and *crin* bonnets, but health is everything! We women all know what the sensation of delight is that comes with novelty and change in dress, and we can feel it without being any more vain than the little chap who wants to wear his first boots to bed.

EXIT BUSTLE.

Now that every lady has had her fill of country and seaside, and come back to the bustle—I beg pardon—the confusion and gaiety of the city, we shall soon know where we stand—what fashions are to be the wheat and what the chaff this winter. Of some we are sure. Many must be tried and proved before judgment can be passed upon them. One thing is certain, namely that bustles are subsiding. They have already gone out of theory, though not in practice, but we are sure to follow Paris soon, and discard them altogether. It is funny to watch how reluctantly this whole kicked instrument of torture is given up. The strings are let out little by little till they reach their utmost extent, then one farewell wave is indulged in, and the poor bustle thinks its day of rest has come. Not so. It is turned over to Bridget, who strings it up tighter than ever, asks for an afternoon out, and with satisfied air kicks it all the way up and down the street, feeling as stylish as ever her mistress did. And this feeling of style which the bustle gives, is the secret of its popularity. Certainly nothing could be more inartistic or more uncomfortable, and we bid it adieu with no regret.

OVERSKIRTS AND POLONAISES.

Everything in the way of overskirt is longer than ever, and so mixed in with underskirt in train that one can scarcely tell whether there is an overskirt or not. In some cases it does not reach the waist but is finished with a binding just below it sloping off to one side, and really taking the character of a huge sash reaching to within half or quarter of a yard of the bottom of the dress. This is always either arranged in great diagonal folds or trimmed with diagonal rows of fringe, lace or very fine knife pleating. The back is either a bow so enormous as hardly to be recognized as a bow at first, or oddly arranged drapings, always one sided. Trains are all fashioned, generally pleated or gathered half way up the skirt to make them very spreading. This is a very neat fashion—a great improvement on the loose swishing of the old wide train. Polonaises are too graceful and too convenient to stay out long, and accordingly have been received into full favor again—longer than before and not so plain, often with the large diagonal pleats. The plain polonaise is, however, a favorite, and in rich material is very elegant.

BELTS.

are coming in again—which fact will relieve the mind of many a maiden who wishes very much to freshen up her black silk this fall and didn't know how in the world to accomplish it. Cardinal is the color, especially with white, although delicate blue, cream and primrose are to be worn. The favorite Roman has not made its appearance, though we shall probably not get through the winter without it.

WAISTES.

In waists we find the novelty of yokes—baby waists they are called. The lower part of the waist is a plain corset fitting closely about the hips, while the upper is trimmed with lace or otherwise to correspond with the skirt. A very pretty way to make these

is to point the body of the waist and knife-pleat the yoke, letting the plain points rest on the pleats. This is very becoming to the figure. And now if our gentlemen friends will close their ears for a moment I will offer a little piece of advice which all my lady readers will do well to follow. In these days when loose waists are utterly tabooed and every garment of this kind must fit like glove, you must remember that a well made and well moulded corset is the very corner stone of a stylish get-up, and take due care that this part of your costume is not neglected. Of all things avoid sewed corsets. Get a woven one and make sure that it is shapely, flexible, and easy. The very best corset though rather expensive one is known as the "5th Avenue." Equally reliable but a little less fine and costly are the "A.A." the "Beauty" and the "Charm," in getting either of which you cannot go wrong. It is terribly poor economy for a woman who takes any pride in her appearance to be careless or over saving in buying this *sine qua non* of a good figure. Insist therefore on having one of the above named kinds and you have the best foundation for a handsome costume.

"PERFECTLY LOVELY."

In new goods the damassee and brocade of silk and wool are the most striking. The former comes at about a dollar a yard, single width; the latter is five dollars, double. The principal difference is in elegance of design and amount of silk. The damassee is handsome enough for most people, but the brocade is the loveliest thing ever introduced. It looks like fine worsted goods, myrtle green, navy blue or seal brown, embroidered by hand with silver floss in palm leaf patterns, and others more fantastic. There are fine serges and all the standard plain goods, but everything new seems to be brocade in some fashion. In evening silks there are the most delicate shades—all the colors of the rainbow wrought up to within one of the vanishing point, and brocade with ferns or vines in the most ravishing manner. In these as in all evening dresses the princess is revived. One of the best materials for common wear, marketing and the like, is the black and white check twilled goods. A polonaise of this, with black belt and black underskirt can be worn through thick and thin.

HOW TO MAKE VELVET BAGS.

In little things about the latest novelty is the velvet bag. This has silver fringe mountings and hangs from a short chaine at the side. It is used for purse, handkerchief or shopping bag, sometimes being large enough to accommodate two or three very small packages. Gros grain ribbon may be used instead of the silver, and very pretty home made ones are gotten up. Take two plain pieces of velvet about six inches wide by five deep; round them at the lower corner, and leave them square at the top, sloping off the sides so that the opening of the bag shall not be as wide by two inches at the bottom. Then join them together, or rather keep them apart by a band of velvet lined with stiff paper an inch wide on the bottom, and tapering to points up the sides. Bind the opening at the top, add long graceful bows, and suspend it from the belt by ribbons.

The French twist, with fantastic bands about it, all close to the head and narrow, still continues to be the best style for the hair.

Colored silk nets are in the stores, but will probably remain there. School girls will wear them and enjoy them, but only they.

We are having another fit of white vails. It never lasts long.

Black scarfs still continue the favorite neck dress. They are tied up in a knot close up to the collar, with the short ends together. Neck chains are not worn as much as velvets with lockets. These are also brought up close to the collar. The wretched style of wearing ties inside the collar next the neck is not indulged in by neat and tasteful people.

Belts are much narrower, those first enormous things having probably been sent to the Sioux.

French turquoise is the latest thing in jewelry. It is an excellent imitation of turquoise, and is made brilliant by cut steel sprinklings. It comes at five dollars a complete set. Beautifully cut ivory is fashionable, and the most refined jewelry in the world. Lovely carved crosses may be bought from three dollars up, making the best investment of that amount of money that I know of.

For the Old and Young—Let all use it.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.

READING NOTICES.

Consumption can be Cured.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two thirds of the cases of consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily upon the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and elaborated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms are otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SONS, N. E. cor. Sixth & Arch Sts., Phila. And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

BOUNDING NATURE affords no finer specific for skin diseases than Sulphur, a fact that is clearly proven by the action upon the cuticle afflicted with eruption or ulcerous sores, of that supreme purifier, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Depot Crichton's No. 7 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

Centennial Visitors.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this paper to procure hotel accommodations for all of their readers who may visit Philadelphia. We advise all who are coming to engage rooms, &c., in advance, for in August, September and October, the rush will be so great that accommodations will be difficult to obtain. We make no charge for our trouble. Hotel rates are from \$2 to \$3 per day, and the accommodations good. We make no arrangements with lodging or boarding house agencies, as they so far have charged hotel rates with none of the hotel advantages, and giving but two meals per day, instead of three. Parties getting up excursions can make arrangements through us, and also obtain their own accommodations free. Save time, money and trouble by making arrangements in advance. We refer to the publishers of this paper. A list of hotel rates charged will be sent to any address. Address: J. WEAVER & CO., 1313 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The great remedy for consumption. This well-known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, influenza, whooping cough, pains or soreness in the chest or side, bleeding at the lungs, liver complaint, etc. Beware of counterfeits! Remember that the genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has on the outside wrapper the signature of "J. B. WISTAR," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

For Severe Coughs and Lung Complaints.

Canton, Bradford Co., Pa., Nov. 29, 1875. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston. Gentlemen—About ten years ago, after having a severe attack of the measles, I was troubled with a severe cough and was threatened with consumption. My father having died at the age of thirty-one, with consumption of the lungs, and my aunt having been carried off with the same complaint, it seems hereditary to my family. At the time alluded to, I was induced to buy a bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and can say conscientiously, I believe it saved my life. I was black-smithing at the time, and often felt pains in my chest and lungs which the Balsam relieved. I cheerfully give this statement, and hope you may succeed with so beneficial a preparation.

Yours truly, A. J. MERRITT. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER constantly on hand at this office and for sale at 5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 40 pages containing list of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising.

Legal.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary are upon the estate of Mrs. Thelma M. Fetter, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADAM HOY, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The will of Jesse Wood, late of Unionville, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, late of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADAM HOY, Executor.

SUSAN UNDERWOOD, ISAAC UNDERWOOD.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the county of Centre, will be sold at public sale, on Monday, October 16, 1876, at one o'clock p.m., at the Court House in Bellefonte, Pa., the following described real estate: All that certain tract of land situated in Curran township, bounded on the north by land of John W. Cook, on the west by land of George Cochran, on the south by land of Samuel Hall and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Terms of sale:—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the residue one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOHN J. PACKER, Adm'r.

Dauchy & Co

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, motto, post paid. J. B. HAYDEN, New York, N. Y.

NO MONEY We will start you in a business in which you can make \$50 a week without capital, easy and responsible. Agents Supply Co., 251 Bowler, New York.

AGENTS If you want the best selling article in the world and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y.

\$60 A WEEK Male and female. No money wanted. We give steady work that will bring you \$240 a month at home day or evening. Inventors Union, 173 Greenwich St., New York.

FARMS with fruit and improvements at your FARM and photograph illustration, with FARMING and all about Maryland and Delaware, sent free. J. F. MANCHA, Easton, Md. 25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY If young Men and Women to learn TELEGRAPHY. Situations guaranteed, salary well practicing. Address, with stamp, SHERMAN TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.

AGENTS Investigate the merits of before determining upon your work for the fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted. Terms sent free on application. Address, CHAS. CLUGAS & CO., 14 Warren Street, New York.

BANKRUPT SALE OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY. We will send you on receipt of \$1 cent, one pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Spiral Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, one Grand Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring. Above lot will be sent to retail at \$5.50. Four lots will be sent, post paid, on receipt of \$1.50. Jewelry circular free. Address: W. W. BELL & CO., Phila. Pa.

A FARM AND HOME OF YOUR OWN. NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT! The best and cheapest lands in market, are in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

FREE PASSES TO LAND OFFICES. Man descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "THE PIONEER," sent free everywhere. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Comm'r., U. S. P. R. Omaha, Neb.

IN PRESS—OUTRITS READY—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED. A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great popular and very cheap. Most sell more than 5,000 agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to obtain most facts. Get the only reliable history. HERBERT BROS., Publishers, 733 Sanson Street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION Be not deceived by premature sales of books, assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in October, and September.

RUPTURE Patients cured 30 years ago, remain cured. DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S successful treatment of Rupture has induced unprincipled persons to imitate his elastic trusses as a certain cure. Knowing them to be but an imperfect support, thousands of victims are to day suffering through this Elastic Truss delusion.

away the muscles, around the body it wastes the muscles, interrupts the circulation, predisposes to paralysis; besides, the strap between the legs drags the great ball of wood upon the ligaments, spermatic cords and Pelvic Bone in a manner to produce impotency with all its horrors. Indeed the action of trusses with their gripping pressure upon the spine, abdomen and delicate parts adjacent to Rupture, sooner or later cause kidney and bladder affections; destroy manhood, making the young old and the old useless, until life settles into a dreary apathy. The afflicted should think seriously of this subject and act in accordance with the facts of reason.

DE. SHERMAN'S Treatment is Practical, Rational & Economical; it is of immediate relief and permanent cure. It is based upon scientific principles, and easily demonstrated to the comprehension of every intelligent person. Though he does not use a truss he uses a support infinitely superior, which keeps everything in its proper position, while the Curative Compound, applied daily by the patient, effects healthy action, adhesion and cure. Besides, this treatment does not interfere with labor or exercise, on horseback or otherwise, and affords security against inflammation and strangulated rupture.

The afflicted are coming from all parts of the country, from the country can receive treatment and leave for home on the same day. Send 10 cents for Dr. Sherman's Book, with likeness of him and cases before and after cure. References given to gentlemen who have been cured. Office No. 1, Ann Street, New York. Beware of the fellow calling himself Dr. W. G. Creighton, using Dr. Sherman's name in his advertisements to deceive the afflicted. Beware of this advertisement.

\$10 a day at home. Agents wanted. Out even at night. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Correspondence, Notice & Roofs laid by contract.

Why not make your roofs last a life time, and save the expense of a new roof every 10 or 15 years. It can be done. If you use Slate Paint, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from fire.

OLD ROOFS.

Protect your buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curved or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush, and very economical. It is chocolate color when first applied, but changes to a uniform slate color, and is a safe and permanent state.

ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS.

The red rust on the best painted tin or iron roof, it has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals four of any other.

NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specially. Materials complete for a new steep or flat roof of Rubber Roofing cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For Private houses, barns, and buildings of all descriptions it is superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No TARIFF OF GRAVEL USED. "How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds," a 100 page book FREE. Write to-day, and ask for it. New York Slate Roofing Co. Limited 4 Cedar Street, New York. Agents wanted.

Great Reduction

25 PER CENT. IN PRICES OF SLATE MANTELS

WILSON & MILLER, 1210 Ridge Ave., 1211, 1213 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

Iron City College. PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

17 Students received at any time. Address for circulars containing full particulars, J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Publications. ONE DOLLAR WILL SECURE THE CHICAGO LEDGER FOR ONE YEAR.

THE LEDGER, Chicago, Illinois.

OBSTACLES HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Married and single. Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address: THE ASSOCIATION 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1876.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts \$210,206 46 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000 00 Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages 28,125 00 Due from approved reserve agents 14,118 30 Cash on hand and in Banks 3,252 00 Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures 25,929 26 Current Expenses & Taxes paid 3,78 39 Premiums paid 42 09 Checks and other Cash Items 5,700 42 Bills of other National Banks 1,252 00 Fractional Currency (including notes) 827 96 Specie (silver coin) 312 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation) 4,500 00 Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent Redemption Fund 205 30 Total \$555,841 94

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in \$100,000 00 Surplus fund 50,000 00 Other undivided profits 5,700 42 National Bank Notes outstanding 90,000 00 Individual Deposits subject to check 26,833 26 Time Certificates of Deposits 206,600 87 Due to other National Banks 28,916 42 " State Banks and Bankers 3,270 26 Total \$555,841 94

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Centre ss: I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of October, 1876.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest: R. C. HUNES, JAMES A. BEAVER, ADAM HOY, DIRECTORS.

G. B. BARRETT & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Chains, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Watchmakers' Tools, Materials, and every Description of Goods sold by the Trade.

Large Fresh Stock FALL & WINTER TRADE, 1876. Lowest New York Prices. And quality of goods guaranteed. Wholesale Exclusively.

68 Fifth Avenue. SECOND FLOOR. 38 7th

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the JUNCTION at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker Township, at the intersection of the Allegheny and Bald Eagle Turnpike roads, with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven about midway between the two places, containing about 27 acres of land, with a fine large Dwelling House, Store Room, and the necessary out buildings (all in good order and repair) thereon erected. There is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit, in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is an ideal for a private residence, or as a place of public business and summer resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land adjoining the Junction tract containing about 10 acres, well located and desirable for a small home, is also offered for sale, together with

Four Fine Farms.

One tract now occupied by Samuel Shivers contains about 261 acres. One occupied by Mortimer McCune, contains about 195 acres. One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 acres, all situated contiguous to the property first above described in Walker township, and the other occupied by Michael Gorman, containing 246 acres, 9 perches, with mansion near the village of Jacksonsville, in Marion township.

These farms are Limestone Land of the Finest Quality, are in a Good State of Cultivation, well supplied with timber, water and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms are owned by Shivers, McCune, and Huston, and are offered for sale at private sale, by James P. Coghlan, Auctioneer.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same. Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa. JAMES P. COGHLEN, Auctioneer.

Sulphur Soap. ERADICATES ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the same results as costly SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES Eruptions and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL REMEDIES are always obtained by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are speedily healed by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequalled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it. PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES) 60c and \$1.00.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes. Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. K. CRITCHTON, Prop'r, 7 7th St. N.Y.

WOOD PUMPS

Blanchley's Standard Cylindrical and Graham Co's. Pumps, with superior valves and flow pipes, and all reliable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE; prices \$25.00. Valves, Steam and the Trade is well supplied. Terms for catalogues, with prices and terms, C. G. BLANCHLEY, Manuf'r, 508 Commerce St., Phila.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

Revised Edition. ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN BY THE ABLEST WRITERS. ON EVERY SUBJECT. FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

H. K. FOSTER, Sole agent for Centre County. No. 109, 6th St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Specimen papers sent free on application.

Miscellaneous.

Getting Dinner for a Minister.

The following is a good illustration of the free and easy habits of pioneer life. Some families might feel relieved if they could obtain a supply for their tables, when entertaining the minister, on as easy terms:

Mr. Bascom traveled two years in the mountainous region of Kentucky. The country was rough, and the people generally poor. But the romantic willingness of the country was congenial to his feelings, and he enjoyed the rude hospitality of the sincere hearted frontiers.

He used to tell, with much apparent pleasure, of a dinner he enjoyed with particular satisfaction. He was preaching on one occasion in the cabin, which was at once church and dwelling. The people were listening with seriousness and with attention to the truths of the Gospel, when in the midst of the sermon, his host, who sat near the door, suddenly rose from his seat, snatched the gun from its wooden brackets upon which it lay against the joist, went hastily out and fired it off, and running, put the gun in its place and quietly seated himself to hear the remainder of the sermon.

The whole affair hardly consumed as much time as it requires to read this account of it, and in a few moments all was going on as smoothly as if no interruption had occurred. After service was ended, Bascom inquired of the man the meaning of his strange conduct.

"Sir," said he, "we are entirely out of meat, and I was perplexed to know what we should give you for dinner, and it was preventing me from enjoying the sermon, when the Good One sent a flock of wild turkeys this way; I happened to see them, took my gun and killed two at a shot; my mind felt easy, and I enjoyed the remainder of the sermon with satisfaction."

Trust in God for Little Things.

We are too much like children who cry and make a great ado about toys and sweetmeats, while they can trust for clothing, general care, and a house in which to live. How many of what may be called the small things of this life and of religion we are anxious about, while the great concerns we leave with God! Now, why can we not commit ourselves into his hands for the small as well as the great? Let us not forget that he rules the atom as well as the world, that he feeds the humming bird as well as the eagle, that he provides the crust as well as the feast, that he numbers the hairs of your head as well as the stars of the firmament. Shall he uphold all things and not uphold you? Shall he clothe the lilies and feed the ravens, and not clothe and feed you, O ye of little faith!

As a Christian, God has made over to you a crown that fadeth not away; and can you not trust him for a crown which perishes? Has he clothed you with the garment of salvation, and will not you trust him for the clothing of the body? Has he provided a house for you in the heavens, which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God, and will you not trust him for a tabernacle, or a cottage in the wilderness? Has he given you himself, his Son, his Spirit, his Word, his grace, his promises, and can you not trust him to give you bread, friends, clothes, habitation and all the necessities of life? Surely if he has given you the greater, he will give you the less. This is the very argument of St. Paul: He that spared not his own Son but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things

—If the State of Kentucky had paid half as much attention to the intellectual and moral improvement of its breed of men as it has devoted to the improvement of its breed of horses, it would have been a sound Republican State long ago. "Tentrock" does not offset Blackburn.

—Notwithstanding the generous consideration of John Kelly, of New York, in tramping over state lines and endorsing Charles Francis Adams for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, the Boston "Pilot," the great Catholic organ, says: "Some people, who think the Irish must vote the Democratic ticket, are going to have their eyes opened. There is one congressional district at least where a large number of Democrats will vote for a Republican Congressman. The Democratic politicians had better take care, or they may get a kick and off throughout the State."

Banks and Bankers.

MORRIS THOMPSON, JOHN L. THOMPSON, JR.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN L. THOMPSON & CO.
BANKERS.
LEMON CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-ly

BROCKENHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHERRETT, Cash'r
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive
Deposits and allow Interest, Discounts, Loans,
Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and
Coupons. v6n1-ly.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Al-
legheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-ly.

Professional Cards.

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa.

W. M. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Belle-
fonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Build-
ing, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-ly

O. FUHST, Attorney-at-Law, office on
High Street, corner of Diamond, second
door from First National Bank. 6-1-ly

BLANCHARD, ... E. M. BLANCHARD,
E. & M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
Allegheny street, Bellefonte Pa. v6-1-ly.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of
Brookfield House, next door to Centre County
Banking Co. 5-17-ly

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa. Special attention given to the
collection of claims. Office over Reynolds &
Co's Bank. v6n1-ly.

JOHN H. ORVIS, O. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS,
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attor-
neys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in
Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1-ly

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at
Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor-
ner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank
7-1-ly

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys at law. Of-
fice on Allegheny St., over Reynolds's bank,
Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or
German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law, Office
South side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa.
Collections carefully attended to, and remi-
tances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Belle-
fonte, Pa. oct27-76-ly.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa
J. Office on High St. 1st 7-1-ly.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on
south side of Diamond, two doors above Gar-
man's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or
night. 6-14-ly

D. R. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanent-
ly located in Bellefonte, and may be found
at all times at his office (and residence) in the
"Turner Building," on Allegheny St., first door
North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store.
7-13-ly

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended
day or night. Office at his drug store, in
Beach Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer
in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet
articles, etc. v6n1-ly

D. R. J. B. LAIRD, of MILESBURG, A
graduate of the University of Pennsylvania,
having had an experience of over twenty
years in civil and military practice, offers his
professional services to the public.
22. Female Complaints and Chronic Dis-
eases made a specialty. v6n1-ly

G. E. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed
the practice of Dentistry, and is now per-
manently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain
Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush
House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared
now to work in the latest improved style.
v6-23-ly

Dr. E. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR—Hereby gives notice to
his old friends and the business community
generally that he has a good team of horses, and
that he is prepared at all times to deliver lum-
ber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in
his line, to any part of the town or County.
Everything committed to his care, will be at-
tended to punctually. 4-25-ly.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attended to
reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
v6-16-ly

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in
Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte
Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always
on hand. He guarantees a Shave without either
pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair
Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM
AND GOLD BATHS. 5-1-ly

W. M. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR
DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Fel-
ty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa
5-29-ly

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST.

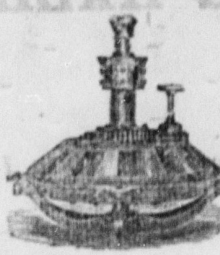
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short no-
tice, a full assortment of everything usually kept
in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention
given to preparing Physicians' prescriptions, and
family recipes. v6n1-ly.

THOMAS H. RHODES
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence
on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive
prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.
v6n12-ly

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims,
725 Sanson street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money
secured and collected. v6-12-6m

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.
COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO
Cigars, Etc.,
NO. 255 MARKET STREET
(NORTH SIDE)
PHILADELPHIA.
v6-31-ly

Foundries.

W. P. DUNCAN & Co,

Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v6n16-17-ly

Photographic Material,
Awarded the Highest Medal at Vi-
enna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
5 91 Broadway, New York,
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
Stereoscopes and Views
Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable
Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
We are headquarters for everything in the way
of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC
LANTERNS,
Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISING STEREOPTICON,
ARTIOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the
market.

Catalogue of Lenses and Slides, with direc-
tions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make
money with a Magic Lantern.
Cut out this advertisement for reference.
v6n23

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,
such as Croup, Whooping-
Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.

Among the great
discoveries of mod-
ern science, few are
of more real value
to mankind than
this effectual re-
medy for all diseases
of the Throat and
Lungs. A vast tri-
al of its virtues,
throughout this and
other countries, has
shown that it does
surely and effectually control them. The tes-
timony of our best citizens, of all classes, es-
tablishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL
will and does relieve and cure the afflicting
disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any
other medicine. The most dangerous affec-
tions of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its
power, and cases of Consumption, cured by
this preparation, are publicly known, so re-
markable as hardly to be believed, were they
not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy
it is adequate, on which the public may
rely for full protection. By curing Coughs,
the forerunners of more serious disease, it
saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of
suffering not to be computed. It challenges
trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every
family should keep it on hand as a
protection against the early and unperceived
attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are
easily met at first, but which become incur-
able, and too often fatal, if neglected. Ten-
tative need this defense; and it is untrue to
be without it. As a safeguard to children,
amid the distressing diseases which beset the
Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY
PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely
use, multitudes are rescued from premature
graves, and saved to the love and affection
centered on them. It acts speedily and surely
against ordinary colds, securing sound and
health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer
from troublesome Influenza and painful Bron-
chitis, when they know how easily they can
be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious,
and successful chemical investigation, no cost
or toil is spared in making every bottle in the
utmost possible perfection. It may be confi-
dently relied upon as possessing all the vir-
tues it has ever exhibited, and capable of
producing cures as memorable as the greatest
it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Boots and Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER
Boot and Shoe-maker.
Repairing done on short notice. Also,
Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock
Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all
kinds repaired or exchanged.
225' Hunter's Block, next door to post office.
v6n12-ly

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new
Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to
furnish the
Very Best Quality

OF
Wilkesbarre and
Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all par-
ties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of
coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL
CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

L I M E!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POW-
DER constantly on hand, which is sold in
large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND
TAPE FUSE for BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND
FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN
ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED
TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Hald Eagle
Valley Railroad Depot.

v6n24-ly

Medical, &c.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early
decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a re-
ceipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE.
This great remedy was discovered by a misero-
rable in South America, and is a self-administered
envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D,
Rte 6 House New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to
a healthy state the mucous membrane of the
urethra than either Cutbush or Copaiba. It
never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in
its action. It is fast superseding every other
remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight
days. No other medicine can do this.
Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules contain-
ing Oil of sandalwood, sold at all drug stores.
Ask for circular or send 10c to 35 & 37 Wooster
street, New York, for one. v6-18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. I
give new life and vigor to the aged, and cause
the blood of youth to course through the veins.
It effectually cures Impotency, Exhalation of
the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spi-
rits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs,
and all the train of ills that follow in the path
of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price \$2
per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief
space afforded by the advertising columns of a
public print, it is impossible to give all particu-
lars of the diseases that may be cured by the
CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are de-
signed to become immensely popular is plain-
ly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany
the medicines give all the information which
cannot be given here, and the remedies may be
had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York,
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!
Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all
human ailments. Its symptoms are almost
infinite in their variety and the torments and
discomforts of the disease often fancy
themselves the prey, in turn, of every known
malady. This is due, in part, to the close sym-
phony which exists between the stomach and
the brain, and in part also to the fact that any
disturbance of the digestive function neces-
sarily disorders the liver, the bowels, and the
nervous system, and effects, to some extent,
the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure
cure. This is not a new preparation, to be
tried for many years in the practice of eminent
physicians with unparalleled success. It is not
expected or intended to cure all the diseases to
which the human family is subject, but is war-
ranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate
form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never
fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are
loss of appetite, wind arising of the food,
dyspepsia of the month, heartburn, distension of
the stomach and bowels, constipation, head-
ache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits.
Try the great remedy and be convinced of its
merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's,
which is put only in 11 bottles. Depot, 250
North Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa. It never
fails. For sale by all Druggists and dealers
everywhere.

Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron
and take no other, six bottles for \$5.00, or \$1
per bottle.

Worms! Worms! Worms!
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to
destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr.
Kunkel, the only successful Physician who
removes Tape worm in 2 hours, alive with
head, and to see until removed. Common
sense teaches it. Tape worm be removed all
other worms can be readily destroyed. Send
for circular to E. F. Kunkel, 250 North Fifth
Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist
for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup.
Price \$1. It never fails. 38-1m

Boots and Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER
Boot and Shoe-maker.
Repairing done on short notice. Also,
Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock
Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all
kinds repaired or exchanged.
225' Hunter's Block, next door to post office.
v6n12-ly

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED--
A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the
old and well established

late the property of James C. Williams, on All
hardware emporium, is re-opened for business,

DRUG

DRUGS AND

Perfumeries, Dy

and everything usually kept

Prescriptions Carefully Comp

or night, and particular and prompt attention
live in the country. Store never closed to those
line. The undersigned hopes, by strict atten-
tion

H. M. HE

Dry Goods.

HARPER

BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-
selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods
whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

v6n24-ly

LAUTH,

THOMAS
& CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have
just opened in their New Store Room
an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS,

SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in
exchange for produce. v6-22-ly

Railways.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAIL-
ROAD.
On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains
on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will
run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.
Bellefonte..... 7:00 A. M.
Milesburg..... 7:10 11:40
Snow Shoe Intersection..... 7:15 11:45
Snow Shoe City..... 8:30 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.
Snow Shoe City..... 9:00 A. M.
Snow Shoe Intersection..... 10:12 4:51
Milesburg..... 10:20 4:58
Bellefonte..... 10:30 5:12 P. M.

DANIEL RHODES, Gen. Supt.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating build-
ings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bon-
ing old gas fix ure done nicely and expedi-
tiously. All our work warranted to give per-
fect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS
to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on
ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in
Florida, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and
thence by railroad or steamboat.
Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Co.
418 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Drugs and Medicines.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Tramp who Wanted Work.

A robust tramp called at a house for something to eat, averring that he had not tasted food that week.

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the lady to whom he preferred his petition.

"Work!" he ejaculated. "Work!" "And what have I been doing ever since the middle of May but hunting work? Who will give me work? When did I ever refuse work?"

"Well," said the woman, "I guess I can give you some employment. What can you do?"

"Anything!" he shouted, in a kind of delirious joy. "Anything that any man can do. I'm sick for something to do. Why, only yesterday I worked all day, carrying water in an old sieve from the Flint river and emptying it into the Mississippi, just because I was so tired of having nothing to do, that I had to work at something or I would have gone ravin' crazy. I'd do anything, from cleaning house to building a steamboat. Just give me work, ma'am, and you'll never hear me ask for bread again."

The lady was pleased at the willingness and anxiety of this industrious man to do something, and she led him off to the wood pile.

"Here," she said, "you can saw and split this wood, and if you are a good, industrious worker, I will find work for you to do nearly all winter."

"Well, now," said the tramp, while a look of disappointment stole over his face, "that's just my luck. Only three days ago I was pulled in a blind cove out of a well for a poor widow woman who had nothing in the world but that cow to support her, and I sprang my right wrist till I hadn't been able to lift a pound with it since. You kin just put your hand on it and feel it thro', it's so painful and inflamed. I could just cry of disappointment, but it's a Bible fact, ma'am, that I couldn't lift that axe above my head if I tried for it, and I'd just as lief let you pull my arm out by the roots as to try to pull it up to my head. Just set me at something I kin do, though, if you want to see the dust fly."

"Very well," said the lady, "then you can take these flower beds, which have been very much neglected, and weed them very carefully for me. You can do that with your well hand, but I want you to be very particular with them, and get them very clean, and not injure any of the plants, for they are all very choice, and I'm very proud of them."

The look of disappointment that had been chased away from the industrious man's face when he saw a prospect of something else to do, came back deeper than ever as the lady described the new job, and when she concluded, he had to remain quiet for a moment before he could control his emotion sufficiently to speak.

"If I ain't the most onfortunt man in Ameriky," he sighed, "I'm jest dyin' for work; crazy to get somethin' to do, and I'm blocked out of work at every turn. I jest love to work among the flowers and dig in the ground, but I never daret do it, fur I'm jest blue ruin among the posies. Nobod'y ever cared to teach me anythin' about flowers, and it's a gospel truth, ma'am, I can't tell a violet from a sunflower, nor a red rose from a dog fennel. Last place I tried to get work at, the woman of the house set me to work weedin' the garden, and I worked about a couple of hours, monstrous glad to get work, now you bet, and I pulled up every livin' green thing in that yard. Hope to die if I didn't. Pulled up all the grass, every blade of it. Fact, pulled up a vine with seventy-five dollars, that had roots reachin' clear under the cellar and into the cistern, and I yanked 'em right up, every fibre of 'em. Woman was so heart-broke when she came out and see the yard just as bare as the floor of a brick yard that they had to put her to bed. Bible truth, they did, ma'am; and I had to work for that house three months for nothin' and find my board to pay for damages done. Hope to die if I didn't. Jest gimme somethin' I kin do, I'll show you what work is, but I wouldn't dare to go foolin' around no flowers. You've got a kind heart, ma'am, gimme some work; don't send a desparin' man away hungry for work."

"Well, the lady said, 'you can beat my carpets for me. They have just been taken up, and you can beat them thoroughly, and by the time they are done I will have something else ready for you.'"

The man made a gesture of despair, and sat down on the ground, the picture of abject helplessness and disappointed aspirations.

"Look at me!" he exclaimed. "What is goin' to become of me? Did you ever see a man so down in luck like me? I tell you, ma'am, you must give me somethin' I can do. I wouldn't no more dare for to teach them carpets than nuthin' in the world. I'd tear 'em to pieces. I'm a awful hard bitter, and the last time I beat any carpets was for a woman out at Creston, and I just welled them carpets into strings and carpet rags. I couldn't help it. I can't

hold in my strength. I'm too glad to get to work, that's the trouble with me, ma'am, it's a Bible fact. I'll beat them carpets if you say so, but I won't be responsible for 'em; no makin' me work for nuthin' fur five or six weeks to pay for tearin' 'em into slits, yer know. I'll go at 'em if you'll say the word and take the responsibility, but the fact is I'm too hard a worker to go foolin' around carpets, that's just what I am."

The lady excused the energetic worker from going at the carpets, but was puzzled what to set him at. Finally she asked him what there was he would like to do and could do with safety to himself and the work.

"Well, now," he said, "that's considerin' in ye. That's real considerin', and I'll take a hold and do somethin' that'll give ye the wuth of money, and won't give me a chance to destroy nothin' by workin' too hard at it. If ye'll jest kindly fetch me out a rockin' chair, I'll set down in the shade and keep the cows from liftin' the latch of the front gate and gettin' into the yard. An' I'll do it well, and only charge you reasonable for it; fur the fact is, I'm so dead crazy fur work that it isn't big pay I want so much as a steady job."

And when he was rejected and sent forth, jobless and breakfastless, to wander up and down the cold, unfeeling world in search of work, he cast stones at the house, and said, in dejected tones—

"There, now, that's just the way. They call us a bad lot, and say we're lazy and thieves, and won't work, when a feller is just crazy to work, and nobod'y won't give him nary job that he kin do. Won't work! Land alive, they won't give us work; an' when we want to, an' try to, they won't let us work. There ain't a man in Ameriky that 'ud work as hard an' as steady as I would if they'd gim me a chance."

"Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall." And so do Mr. Tilden's hopes of success, as each day reveals its tale of shame. The latest is the discovery of his fraud and perjury in his income returns. If this is true, and 'tis true, 'tis pity, the man is a fit candidate for the penitentiary in his own city, not for the White House in Washington! The proofs are overwhelming; he is condemned by his own act. He swore to his income in 1862 as only \$7,118, and then, with a blindness which is marvellous, swore to the receipt of \$20,000 in that year from one railroad alone, the Terre Haute and Alton; for professional services rendered. The Chicago and Northwestern paid him from ten to eighteen thousand a year, and it was from 1859 to 1870 that he was counsel for this road, as well as the Chicago and Alton, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago roads, and also for the Cumberland Iron Company, all of which paid him enormous sums of yearly salaries, not as fees in certain suits.

Can any one, be he never so infatuated a Democrat, read this one item of his leader's record and not blush for it? Did the man dream that these things would be allowed to slumber, and be permitted to walk into the Presidential honors unchallenged? Did he imagine that the loud cry he raised of "reform" would deafen the people? That when he pointed to himself as the destroyer of the Tweed ring in New York the people would not point at him as the friend and patron of Tweed as long as money could be got out of him? Did he not remember this little transaction, which has just come to light, or is his memory so weak as not to go back fourteen years? And if he remembered it, did he not know that so surely, sooner or later, it would be held up to public gaze in all its naked deformity?

Poor man! What a torment his daily life must be; how he must dread to take up a paper, least it contained some fresh proof of his unutterable dishonesty and falsehood. That old pagan who was so remorselessly pursued by the Furies had a gay and festive time in comparison.

Where, in view of this and other revelations, is the "aggressive warfare" which Mr. Tilden so boldly proclaimed himself about to wage in this canvass? There will not be much time left for that between this and November if the Democrats are kept as busy as they have been hitherto in whitewashing and defending their candidate.

Take the advice of a friend, Mr. Tilden, throw up the sponge, acknowledge that the Fates are too much for you, and spend the remainder of your life in the private enjoyment of that wealth which you have labored so hard to acquire, and which a generous government, in view of your present position, will refrain from depriving you. And while you enjoy the comforts of your elegant home, look over at the large stone structure near it, where many less guilty men than you are expiating their crimes, and remember that, but for the clemency of the Government you once would have been glad to see destroyed, you too would have been an inmate there.—[Clarion Republican.]

Not only does our Centennial Exhibition eclipse all previous world's fairs in scope and magnitude, but also in attendance and financial returns. The total amount received at the turnstiles up to the 1st inst was \$2,109,238.25, which is the largest amount ever taken at any similar exhibition.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain as more or less renal disease, and which the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fail to perform the functions devolving upon them, the accumulations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK. There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the Vegetable. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cures of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians, and who, with a few exceptions, have been cured, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as those who are suffering from Kidney Complaints.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

EAST MANCHESTER, Aug. 22, 1876. MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age, have suffered many years with Kidney Complaints, and have been in great distress. I was induced by friends to try your Vegetable, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the Vegetable. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSHUA H. SHERMAN.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

BOSTON, May 30, 1871. H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and is now, very painful, frequently accompanied with blood and excreting pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint, and I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without.

Respectfully, J. M. GILE.

NEARLY BLIND.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I am expressing thanks to you for benefits derived from the use of Vegetable. I had been nearly blind for some time, and was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine, being very much distressed. I bought a bottle of Vegetable, and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I noticed it had a wonderful effect on the rough, scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used Vegetable and the numerous cures one after another disappeared until they were all gone, and I am now as well as ever, and am indebted to Vegetable, and nothing else.

If I am ever afflicted with anything of the kind again I shall try Vegetable as the only reliable remedy. Give me a trial, please, and believe me to be, Very respectfully, AUSTIN PARRETT.

Dec. 1, 1872. No. 35 Gano St., Cincinnati, O.

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always neglected, and at times become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can afflict the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, and are cured by the use of this medicine. Vegetable excels any known remedy in the whole world for cleansing and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

Vegetable is Sold by all Druggists.

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of BREAD, BREAD, BREAD, CAKES, CAKES, CAKES, PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

COFFEETORIES, ETC. CONFECTIONERIES, ETC. CONFECTIONERIES, ETC. all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to make charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers.

vs-26-ly A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

In Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BREAD, CAKES and PIES in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon, also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

vs-26-ly ALBERT KAUTH.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,

Opposite Depot. Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

vs-12-ly

A Valuable Farm for Sale!

IN COLLEGE TWP., CENTRE CO., PA., on the line of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad,

A VALUABLE FARM

containing 150 acres more or less. There is also TEN ACRES of valuable TIMBER, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered, Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

spring-house, barn and all other necessary out-buildings. There is on the place a

NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

Near the place are several manufactories, and the depot will be located on lands adjoining. If purchasers desired the farm could be subdivided to suit.

For particulars address,

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vs-31-ly [Centre Hall Reporter please copy.]

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An institution for imparting a Practical Business Education. Young and middle aged men fitted for the actual duties of life. Students can enter at any time. The course of instruction is complete, and includes all the branches of Practical Business Education. For Circulars address

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SULPHUR SOAP

Is Cleansing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting, Softening,

Healing and Purifying.

It renders the coarsest skin remarkably

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smoothness to the skin, and forms an elastic

whiteness. It cures burns, scalds, chafing,

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liver spots, cracked hands, warts, ulcers,

disturbing itches on the hands and feet, itching

of the body, piles, corns. Also relieves the

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insects. As it is especially adapted to the

Toilet, it is used by the most refined and

delicate. It is unexcelled. Ladies who

use it in their Toilet would never do without

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overpraised. Full directions accompany each

package. TRY IT.

Price 25 Cts. per Cake. 5 Cakes for 1.00 Cts.

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Sold by all Druggists.

USE NO OTHER.

Carriages.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,

Wagons, Sleighs, &c.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE

PA. vs-4-ly

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

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VERY CHEAP.

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The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the

Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and

NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous

branches and connections forms the shortest

and quickest route between Chicago and all

points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michi-

gan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California

and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

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line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

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is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

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line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road. This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleeping Cars connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river, the arrival of the train from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily with Pullman Palace Cars attached, running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Fast Train Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

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For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily. For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 15 Park street; San Francisco office, 22 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket office, 20 Clark street, under Sherman House, corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; West street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets. For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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Gen. Sup't Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,

Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, vs-4-ly

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & RICHMOND DIVISION

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the trains on the Philadelphia & Richmond Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York 9.25 a.m. " " Philadelphia 12.35 p.m. " " Baltimore 2.55 p.m. " " Harrisburg 4.05 p.m. " " arr. at Williamsport 5.55 p.m. " " Lock Haven 7.05 p.m. " " Erie 8.15 p.m.

ERIE MAIL leaves New York 9.35 p.m. " " Philadelphia 11.35 p.m. " " Baltimore 9.45 p.m. " " Harrisburg 11.55 p.m. " " Williamsport 1.25 a.m. " " Lock Haven 2.35 a.m. " " Renovo 3.45 a.m. " " arr. at Erie 4.55 a.m.

NIAGARA EX. leaves Philadelphia 7.00 a.m. " " Baltimore 9.35 p.m. " " Harrisburg 11.40 a.m. " " arr. at Williamsport 1.25 a.m. " " Lock Haven 2.35 a.m. " " Renovo 3.45 a.m. " " Buffalo 4.55 a.m.

LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila 8.00 a.m. " " Baltimore 10.35 p.m. " " Harrisburg 12.40 p.m. " " arr. at Williamsport 1.25 a.m. " " Lock Haven 2.35 p.m.

SUNDAY EX. leaves New York 8.25 p.m. " " Philadelphia 11.35 p.m. " " Baltimore 9.45 p.m. " " Harrisburg 11.55 p.m. " " arr. at Williamsport 1.25 a.m.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Byard Post, No. 90, O. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 370, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall, Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 12, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 263, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constantin Masonry, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Choice canaries in song at Green's.

Joseph Thompson is the tax collector for Snow Shoe township.

Go to Guggenheimer's, in Bush's Arcade, for clothing of every description. They are selling out their large stock at ten per cent. below cost.

Mr. William Robb, of Calvert, this county, has bought out his partner, Mr. Henry Thiel. They were in the dry goods business, and as soon as Mr. Robb had the whole business in his hands, he sold out to Mr. Austin Shally. Mr. Robb then bought out William Singer, at Lower Marsh Creek, and moved down there with his family last Tuesday week.

The Conference News, published at Harrisburg, speaks of the new Methodist church, of this place, and its pastor, after this fashion:

Bellefonte is happy over its new church, and Rev. Miller "rejoice as one that has taken great spoil." As the possession of one of the finest churches in the state, and being made the headquarters of the district by the residence of the Presiding Elder, this charge is becoming quite prominent, as it ought to be.

We have received a copy of the Conference News, a neat little eight-page paper, published at Harrisburg, Pa., and devoted to the church and Sunday-school interests of central Pennsylvania. Methodism. Frynsinger & Shiffer are the publishers, and the terms are fifty cents a year or twenty-five cents for six months, a price so low that every one can take it, and it would be cheap at four times that price. Every Methodist family should have it. Address as above.

About eight o'clock, in the evening, week ago to-day, a couple of drunken men, the names of whom we were unable to learn, drove into the plaining mill dam. Horse, buggy and men were all submerged. The men were enabled to get out without assistance, and the horse was rescued by some young men cutting him loose from the buggy after he had floundered about in the water some twenty minutes. The buggy was taken out the next morning in a badly damaged condition. We learn that the parties were from Pine Grove.

The Centre County Normal School closed on Thursday, September 21, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we as students recognize the Centre County Normal School as an institution tending to further the advancement of instruction in our common schools, by affording increased facilities for the more thorough preparation of the teacher.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the citizens of Millersburg for the hospitality and interest they manifested in the school.

Resolved, That we students tender our thanks to our worthy instructors for their devotion, and the ardent solicitude which they have manifested for our welfare.

Resolved, That we appreciate the valuable service of our worthy County Superintendent.

Resolved, That we put into practice the valuable lessons learned here, so that directors may see that we have been benefited by attending this school.

Resolved, That we, teachers of Centre County, try to make the County Institute a perfect success by our presence next winter.

Resolved, That the above resolutions shall be printed in the county papers.

The search for the sunken treasure, amounting to \$5,000,000, which went down on board the British frigate Hussar, near New York, during revolutionary times, is being vigorously prosecuted. Well, let them prosecute, but the people of this county know that a dollar saved is as good as a dollar found, especially if you have to go to the bottom of the East river after it. And that is more they know where to go to get that dollar, since Seebler & Co. have put down the price of their groceries and sell for cash. The low price at which the firm are now selling goods astonishes the natives.

Last Sunday night, about ten o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded, which called out our fire companies. The cause of the alarm was a fire in the new clothing store of J. Newman, Jr., on Alleghany street. It is supposed to have originated from the stove. About one thousand dollars' worth of goods were destroyed. The fire companies did not find it necessary to play upon the store, as the flames were extinguished with buckets. Mr. Newman left here yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will buy an entire new stock of goods. The stock will comprise clothing of every description, so that, notwithstanding his loss, the stock will be made more complete than ever.

CENTRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

—SO CALLED.—The Fair, or what is called the fair, commenced here last week, Tuesday. The day was pleasant, but it was plain to be seen that there was very little preparation for a creditable display on the Fair ground. But few people were in town. During the day Prof. Wise and bees arrived and took up their quarters at the Bush House.

Wednesday morning the weather looked a little threatening, but it did not prevent quite a crowd of people coming from the country to witness the balloon ascension.

We understand that upon this day about three hundred dollars were taken at the entrance.

At about 2 o'clock Miss Ibling, who was to make the aerial trip, appeared upon the ground. Prof. Wise made some remarks to the people, after which the lady took her place in the basket and took her upward flight. She bade her uncle and the people good-bye as she rose from the earth. The ascension was a very successful one. The balloon passed over the town in a northeasterly direction, at no time out of sight, and came down in a field on Sheriff Kline's farm a short distance from town on the Jacksonville road. She had no sooner touched the ground, than a large party that had been following the course of the aerial ship in carriages and on foot, were ready to lend her their assistance. Several persons offered the young lady a seat in their carriages, but she preferred to stay by the balloon, and was taken back by the large crowd of men and boys, who gave eager and willing assistance to the Prof., who was directing the efforts of the crowd in securing and transporting the balloon back to the village, where it was secured in the school-house yard for use again the next day. Miss Ibling gives the following account of the trip:

I started up at 2 p. m. with ascending force sufficient to elevate me 4,500 feet by the time I had reached a point centrally over the town of Bellefonte. From there the view was grand. The amphitheatre form of the Fair ground had changed into a sort of gullied tract, with here and there clusters of spectators, whilst the pit from whence I started, looked in one place like a beehive—the bees all clustered up in a bunch. I saw the two carriages rearing through the town in pursuit of me, and it made me laugh aloud to myself at the Lilliputian hurrying up their tiny vehicles with horses as large as Newfoundland dogs. The town of Bellefonte looked so compactly built that there appeared to be too little room for locomotives and teams to wriggle through its thoroughfares, and I saw the two carriages rearing up but that of a valuable bell—it went as fast and clamorous as the tongue of an excited woman, and I took it as a pleasant call for me to come down. I pulled the valve of my air motor and hurried down to keep on the town side of the mountain. My thermometer fell from 57 degrees to 50, and in the rapid descent the rush of air against me made it quite chilly indeed.

I soon found myself surrounded by persons from town and country, and in a few minutes more the "Amazon" was in the hands of a respectable procession of men and boys, towing me back to town, where I anchored my balloon on the public school ground, ready for a longer flight the following day—wind and weather permitting.

Upon Thursday, she made another ascension, passing over the town in very nearly the same direction as the day before. She commenced her ascent a little after two o'clock. There was less wind than the day before, but it was cloudy and the balloon was soon lost behind them. It appeared again, however, and seemed to be descending. Again it was lost to view, and so it appeared to view and was lost again, till it seemed to have gone entirely beyond the range of vision. She landed at Curtie's Works, near the railroad, and returned to town, arriving about six o'clock. We understand that she wrote an account of her experience on this second trip, but it has not been furnished for publication.

These balloon ascensions were the only attraction. It is a misnomer to call this show an Agricultural Fair. It is true, there were a few quarts of potatoes, some corn, a few beans, pumpkins, apples, grapes, some very nice carriages. In the woman's department, there were flowers, pictures, bed-quilts, jellies, cakes, &c.

There were a few specimens of poultry, family of rabbits, maltese kittens and four bitch pups.

Some of the enterprising agents for one thing and another were there, and we noticed some parlor organs and sewing machines which, considering the very meagre display of agricultural product, were really quite an addition to the show.

Johnny Powers and E. Graham & son had quite a display of boots and shoes. We have never seen a decent display of stock at any Fair in this county in the last four years, but this was the worst of all, and did not extend much beyond the bitch pups mentioned above.

Mr. Frank Blair had charge of the amusement department. We did not understand that he made much effort on Tuesday, and on Wednesday and Thursday the weather was rather unfavorable. Indeed there was so little to see, that the interest centered in the balloon ascension, and when that was over the people went home. Such a show was really no credit to our people. Suppose a stranger would judge of our Agricultural resources by what was there displayed, he would hardly imagine that this was a land overflowing with milk and honey. We wish to attach blame to no one, but such an exhibition under the name of an Agricultural Fair is no credit to our rich and prosperous county. If we would give a fair exhibit of the Agricultural resources of our rich and fertile lands, it would be

such a show as has never been seen in this State. We know that this is the Centennial year and that the minds of the people are occupied with other things, but better no display than such a failure. We hope that again another year the farmers will take this matter in charge and bring such a display of the products of their industry as was never seen on those grounds before. They can do it, for there is no place in the world more favored by heaven than our own beautiful Centre county. It only needs for our farmers to make up their minds to do it, and we will have such an exhibit of the good things of the farm and household as will put it beyond dispute that our farmers and housewives are just a little ahead of any other people in the world.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—J. Newman, jr., proprietor of the Eagle Clothing Store, returns thanks to the public for their kind assistance rendered to him in extinguishing the fire in his store on last Sunday night. He would also state that he has still the largest, best and cheapest stock of clothing in Bellefonte. He started last night for Philadelphia and New York to lay in another large supply, which will be sold lower than ever. It will pay every body to call on him, for he sells from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than anybody in the county. Good suits at \$5, or good overcoats at \$3 50, and everything else in proportion. Good underwear at 50 cents a suit, and a real good hat for 30 cents. Be sure and call and save money.

PERSONAL.—W. I. First, of Buffalo Run, is a new subscriber and a good, square Republican. He took the paper in the earlier days of its history, under its founder, W. W. Brown, but has not taken it for the last two years. He has seen it, however, and is pleased with its course, therefore he has become one of its patrons, and we hope he may long continue on our list. He is the kind of subscriber we like to get, for we know he will never ask the printer to send him a paper without paying promptly in advance.

J. T. Comly, of Unionville, called upon us Sept. 19, and paid us his little bill. Mr. Comly has always been a prompt paying patron, and if all our subscribers were as thoughtful as he is, the hundred dollars we want next week would be on hand very early on Monday morning. Mr. C. is a harness and saddle maker, and understands his business thoroughly. We have no doubt that our business men might save some money if, when they want a good set of harness, they would give Mr. Comly a call. He does nice work, does it cheap, and is a pleasant man to deal with, and always deals on the square.

September 21st was a fat day. Some of the heavy payers came in, and among them was George Martz, of Lemont, who dropped another four dollars worth of Uncle Sam's promises to pay into our outstretched hand. We would stretch out our hand all day for four dollars a time, and we could, under such circumstances, stretch it out and draw it back to stretch it out again with remarkable quickness. If any of our friends are in doubt about that, let them call upon us and we will show them how we do it. Mr. Martz has set a good example for others to follow. Remember, friends, we have one hundred of that three hundred yet to make up.

Griffith Lytle, of Boalsburg, called September 21. Mr. Lytle is a thorough Republican and has often, during our stay in this town, given us business that helped to keep up and increase the usefulness of the REPUBLICAN. He gave us this time four dollars, which sum, although small in itself, is a good thing to a printer that wants to buy some tender-loin steak for dinner, and that is what our poor printers have to live on, because we cannot get anything better. Sometimes the farmers stay at home and our town has no better then, if we are out, we have to eat our steak without that very necessary addition, which makes it bad. But we have dragged through so far and think we can get along if our patrons pay promptly.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last Monday, October 9, as Mr. C. A. Kephart, of Fillmore, was riding along on the road leading from this town to Roopsburg, at a point near the slaughter house, he met with quite a serious accident. He had a spirited horse and a rather heavy spring wagon. The horse got his tail over the dasher, and being annoyed by this, began to run. Mr. Kephart pulled him up in order to check his speed, when the dasher gave way, which frightened the horse still more, and precipitated the accident. He was thrown forward on to the horse, the shafts were broken, the wagon overturned, and the rider thrown violently to the ground. He was taken to Herrington's drug store, on Alleghany street, and Dr. Potter called. He was very badly bruised all over, and his leg was broken near the ankle. The Dr. set the leg, and he was taken home, where Dr. Rotherick is attending him, and says that it will be a long time before his wounds will heal, so that he will be as well as before. Mr. Kephart has our sympathy in his trouble, and we hope he may soon be about again, in spite of the fears of his doctors.

—Bird cages, baths, brackets, feed

cups and bird medicine at Green's.

—Clinton county Republicans have nominated H. T. Harvey for Congress and endorsed our candidate, J. Spear Thompson, for the Senate. Clearfield has nominated T. M. Murray, Esq., for Congress, and Wm. Arnold, Esq., for the Senate. As our nominee, Mr. Milliken, will decline to be a candidate before the conference, the contest will be between Mr. Harvey and Murray. The Conference will meet in this place on the 12th inst.

—The Agricultural Fair is over. Now we suppose the premiums will be awarded with equal justice. One of the most meritorious displays that was on exhibition there, without which the fair would have been a complete failure, was the large and elegant assortment of boots and shoes, ladies' and gentlemen's, sent out by Johnny Powers. Although the committee were rather inclined to divide the premiums equal, yet the fact that Mr. Powers' work and display was so far superior to anything else presented, they were forced to award him the first premium for the best display, the best work of home manufacture, best assortment of men's boots, factory work. This assortment met accord to Mr. Powers the championship of Centre county, for elegance of finish and beauty of design. The work of Mr. Powers' own manufacture is certainly ahead of anything which has ever been put on exhibition in this county. One thing was there fully demonstrated, viz: that, as a first-class workman, Mr. Powers has no equal in this county, and perhaps not in this state. All who see his work accorded to it the highest encomiums of praise.

—During the singing of "Viva la America," at the Temperance Club Orchestra concert, on Saturday evening last, some boys in the gallery, incited and led on by a certain so-called gentleman, began to hiss at the tableau of "Our Army and Navy," to the shame and disgust of the entire audience, and to the disgrace of themselves. The song was finished, however, and the curtain went down amid a roar of applause, to the defeat of the hisses, who slunk from the hall like so many whipped curs. Now, it is high time that a stop was put to this kind of affairs, when an unprincipled blackguard makes a cloak of the boys to vent his spleen on some person who he may not fancy; and if we had anything to do in the matter, we would try and convince the gentleman who has thus shown his true colors that he could not carry things with quite so high a hand in the future. Now, a word to the boys who have been parties to this affair. Never let yourselves be caught again by any person, whatever be his standing in the social world, and let your own minds and hearts dictate your actions. You have incurred the displeasure of the orchestra, and as a matter of course, need not expect to receive any more favors from them in the future. You have also laid yourselves open to the penalties of the law. So you see the position you are placed in and we would that you profit by this. While the person who lead you on would no doubt, in such an event, disclaim any participation in the proceedings, a man who will stoop to do so small a thing is mean enough for anything.

—Mr. Isaac Guggenheimer, in Bush's Arcade, has the most complete stock of carpenter's of every description to be found outside of Philadelphia, and he has determined to close them out. This offers a good chance to all who may be in need of any of these goods to obtain them cheap, as this will not be offered again soon.

—Hon. L. A. Mackey, the Democratic candidate for Congress, who is now a member of the railroad committee of that body, strongly favors the passage of a law creating a low freight road from Washington to New York, and made a speech to that effect during the last session of Congress. As he has opened the question, we feel that it is in order to ask him, if it would not be of more interest to his constituents if his theory was applied to the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, of which he is President. When we come to consider that his company purchased this road for about \$23,000.00, which was watered or inflated to \$100,000.00, it is highly proper for his constituents to call on him to explain, inasmuch as the freight charges from this point to Tyrone are about the same as from New York to Chicago. The truth is that after the people along the line of this road had spent over \$100,000.00 in the building of it, it fell into the hands of a ring, of which Mr. Mackey is the conspicuous front, and who manipulated the stock in such a manner as to make the road a burden instead of a blessing to those who first embarked in the enterprise. The fact that dividends are paid on \$100,000.00, which only cost \$23,000.00 is the reason why such high freights have to be charged. If the dividends were confined to the actual cash investments, it would be one of the best paying and the cheapest freight roads in the country. Will Mr. Mackey please explain "how it is" to his constituents along the line of the road between now and the election.

—Our correspondent from Millersburg, who signed himself "Molly Maguire," has been so hard pushed by the very violent attacks made upon him by the Democratic papers of the county that he has taken himself out of the field. But some one from the same neighborhood, not wishing the cause to perish for want of a defender, has thrown himself into the breach, and has the following local news from that section this week:

Mr. Parker is holding a series of auction sales in Millheim, and the goods are selling at a great reduction from the first cost. He does business on the square and seems to please all.

Some of the enterprising citizens of the town and vicinity are attempting to organize a military company, and your correspondent wishes they would hurry up, so as to be on hand November 7, at seven o'clock p. m., sharp, to take care of W. K. Alexander. He will need a very good sized "home guard" to watch him in his efforts to count the Democratic liars that just said they would and then didn't. He is now living on hope. He does not read aloud to his customers as he did of yore. He is perceptibly changed in all his habits since his re-nomination. He can now see and even talk to a poor working man; before he never was known to stoop (in his own estimation) so low. But it is all right. The shaking of hands and bowing, just before the election, won't deceive the workingmen. They can follow the serpent by his flith and slime. Working men, we appeal to you as Democrats (and we have always voted that ticket), come to our aid and help to rid Centre county of this nefarious combination, which, confident of its strength and power, imposes upon you such a man as this Hon. W. K. Let us give to these would be leaders of our party a stinging rebuke that will teach them to respect the will of the rank and file of the party in the future, and not foist upon us, by the manipulations of party machinery, a man so objectionable to every honest voter. Scratch from your ticket the name of this "rooster," and put in its place the name of that man for whom the people of all parties have the greatest love and respect, Geo. H. Zeigler, a man of the people and for the people. He will support your interests. He will never leave you sick. He will take a poor man by the hand after as well as before the election. You will find him the same whole-souled, honest fellow yesterday, to-day and all the time. He is the candidate of no clique or ring; but he is the people's man, and the people will elect him. While, on the other hand, Alexander will go back on us all the time. Oh, in the name of common sense, do not send this useless tool to Harrisburg again! He is no more fit to represent this county than he is fit to be an angel of light; and, oh, he would make a very bad angel, more fit to be cast into Gehenna, "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched," than to represent the honest people of this county at the state Capital.

In last week's "Watchman" we noticed a mean attack upon one of our towns people, under the supposition that he is the correspondent of your paper, known as "Molly Maguire." We always did have an idea that Joe Furey, the invidious, insignificant ink slinger of that establishment, had some little malignancy about him; but he over did the thing last week. He knows not at all what he is talking about. It would benefit the general reader of Dad Meek's paper amazingly if said Meek would secure a scribbler who carries his brains a little nearer his head. If he is not careful he will lose the few patrons he has for his ring sheet in this locality.

M. R. S.

COAL.—Mr. Bond Valentine, of the firm of Shortridge & Co., visited Wilkesbarre last week, where he purchased their winter stock of coal, since which time large consignments have been arriving at their yards of the very best Anthracite coal. They have established the following low prices for the month of October, 1876: Chestnut, \$4 75; stove and small stove, \$5 25; egg and large egg, \$5 00; lump, \$5 00 per ton. These are the yard prices per net ton, cash, for clean coal. Customers buying by the car load will be furnished mine weight (gross ton) at the same price per ton, but the coal must be taken from the cars. When customers wish to club together to purchase by the car load, the coal will be weighed for them free of charge, which places those who buy less than a car load on an equal footing with those who do. This principle of doing business is commendable, as it is a living example of "equal and exact justice to all." This firm have long enjoyed the reputation of being fair dealers, and the above method of selling coal still adds to their good name. Their yard, being centrally located, makes it convenient for town customers to examine the coal before purchasing; and also, being covered with commodious sheds, where teams and drivers are protected from the weather while loading, makes it the most desirable place, especially for those who haul their own coal, to buy. They charge cartage in addition to the above prices, according to the distance hauled. We bespeak for them the largest coal trade during the ensuing winter.

—The Centennial Club orchestra gave two entertainments last week in Humes' Hall, one on Thursday and the other on Saturday evening. On the first night the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, by a highly intelligent and appreciative audience, and the entertainment seemed to give the most perfect satisfaction. We heard the remark made by several good judges of music, that it was the greatest success for an amateur troupe that they ever witnessed. Mr. John Irwin, a lawyer of this place, is the leader of the band, and deserves great credit for the good taste and judgment displayed in the selection and arrangement of his music for the stage. The members of the troupe are: John J. Irwin, leader; Robt. A. Laird, Joseph Woods and E. A. Smith, violinists; Joseph Askew and Theodore Deschner, guitarists; George Wolf, violoncello; Frederick Christine, comic singer, and Edward Lusk, solo bass singer. All the members of the troupe are good singers—in fact, there are very few traveling troupes that can do half so well as these amateur performers. That the entertainment was a success was made apparent on the second night, when the hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, a number of whom had attended the first evening. This went a great way to show that the troupe were not patronized as a benevolent association, but were appreciated on account of the real merit of their entertainment. In the last piece some boys, who were led on, if we are to believe common rumor, by a person whose position should have prevented him from making an ass of himself, created some disturbance which was condemned by every respectable person present. The entertainment was of the highest order of excellence and refinement, and we are glad that the members have received such encouraging plaudits from the entire community. Although the admittance fee was low, viz: 25 cents, yet we are informed that they made about sixty dollars clear of all expenses the first evening. Judging from the house they had the second night, we should think that the boys must have cleared in all about one hundred dollars. This is good, and the verdict of every body is, that they have fairly earned it.

—Business in Bellefonte must be on the gain, at least Shortridge & Co. intend to keep the people warm the coming winter. Last Thursday we noticed, from our office window, fourteen car loads of coal, and, upon inquiry, we learned that it was for the firm of Shortridge & Co., and the way they are selling that article just now is not slow. All their men are as busy as bees, and everything about their place indicates those prosperous times, so lately passed away, but now returning. They are expecting another large shipment of coal in a few days, and all who are in need of fuel can now obtain it at this place, at very reasonable figures, and any size, kind or description that they may want. Owing to the break of the great coal combination, this article of fuel can be obtained at quite a reduction from last year's prices. All the various mines throughout the country are being worked with vigor, so that we may reasonably expect that, with the returning prosperity which is everywhere apparent the poor may be able to get through the winter without the great suffering that has constantly been predicted by the croakers. We sincerely hope they may.

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, October 11, 1876.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	\$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	65
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	30
Flour, retail per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	\$12 00
Hay mixed per ton	13 00
Long rye straw, banded per 100	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cavara, ground, per ton	5 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per bush	12
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	10
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	18
Yellow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	1 00
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1876.

U. S. 1881, C.	115 1/2
" " 1881, M. and N.	113 1/2
" " 1881, J. and J.	111 1/2
" " 1881, A.	114 1/2
" " 1881, B.	116 1/2
" " 1881, C.	118 1/2
" " 1881, D.	120 1/2
" " 1881, E.	122 1/2
" " 1881, F.	124 1/2
" " 1881, G.	126 1/2
" " 1881, H.	128 1/2
" " 1881, I.	130 1/2
" " 1881, J.	132 1/2
" " 1881, K.	134 1/2
" " 1881, L.	136 1/2
" " 1881, M.	138 1/2
" " 1881, N.	140 1/2
" " 1881, O.	142 1/2
" " 1881, P.	144 1/2
" " 1881, Q.	146 1/2
" " 1881, R.	148 1/2
" " 1881, S.	150 1/2
" " 1881, T.	152 1/2
" " 1881, U.	154 1/2
" " 1881, V.	156 1/2
" " 1881, W.	158 1/2
" " 1881, X.	160 1/2
" " 1881, Y.	162 1/2
" " 1881, Z.	164 1/2